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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SHOTS FROM SHOULDER

TEARING THROUGH PRETENSE OF THE SYSTEM'S SPOKESMEN.

King Edward's "Chivalry"—Two Paragraphs from Bourgeois Press Contrasted—Philadelphia Mayor's Unguarded Talk—"Overzealous" the Latest Apology for Shady Acts.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, is the incarnation of ecclesiastical and political orthodoxy. In his person is typified the orthodox theory of Church and State merged into one—a Holy of Holies on earth. A duel takes place in which his household is involved. The husband of his daughter Donna Elvira fights a duel with a Prince del Drago and speeds a bullet through the latter's head. Surely the issue must have been something sacrosanct, spiritual, ethereal; it can have had nothing to do with material interests; that would be "grovelling materialism," "rank Socialism." Well the issue was "moneys" which Donna Elvira claimed belonged to her. However high up in the empyrean a man's or woman's head may be, his or her feet must be planted on solid matter, else there's "nothing doing." Even the godly Carlists respectfully bend to the necessity.

Dull as a man may be he is peculiarly alert on that which touches his existence. Watch King Edward. The dull descendant of a dull line, made all the duller by bad habits, no one gave Edward credit for a keen wit. Neither did he have any. But, lo, no sooner does a parliamentary move threaten His Majesty's existence than the King becomes positively brilliant. It certainly was a stroke of the genius of Self-Preservation when the King objected to the reformation of the House of Lords on the ground of his disliking the idea of being "the only hereditary power left standing."

The speech of the hour that is resounding throughout Spain is the speech delivered by Pablo Iglesias, the Editor of "El Socialista," in Madrid last month. Iglesias passed in review the events that caused the downfall of the reactionary cabinet of Maura, the coalition of the Republican and the Socialist forces of the land, the downfall of the subsequent "Liberal" ministry of Moret, and the manipulations whereby a bridge is being built for Maura to walk back into power. Iglesias' speech closed calling upon the Socialists and Republicans to be on the alert: "Being forewarned, there will come a conjunction at which we shall have to intervene resolutely and finally. At such a juncture we shall accomplish the purpose that has caused us to reach each other the hand—the disappearance from Spain of the Monarchy, the present greatest obstacle in the path of our people to incorporate themselves with the modern world."

"Rockefeller has a bill in Congress to incorporate the Rockefeller Foundation, the object of which is to establish and maintain endowment aids to the needy. This is a magnificent move for which Senator Gallinger stands sponsor as the introducer of the bill."

"Socialists demand that needy children shall be furnished by the municipality with proper clothing and at least one warm meal a day. People who love manly independence will recoil from propositions like these."

And the bourgeois press that publishes both these items is blissfully ignorant that it exhibits itself in the inglorious attitude of having its foot in its own mouth.

As far as our foreign relations are concerned the presidential oath binds the President to maintain the dignity and integrity of the country. The Russian Government has arrogated to itself the right of establishing two classes of American citizenship. The passports of one class the Russian Government honors; the passport of another class the Russian Government dishonors. The latter class are the Jews, whether native or otherwise. A number of Editors of Jewish papers having brought this old grievance to the notice of the President, he declared he was "much interested in it himself." For less cause a President of the United States was impeached.

Unless Senator Jeff Davis of Arkansas means to restore the principle of "the greater the truth the greater the libel," the gentleman will have to back-paddle from his threat to bring a libel suit against any paper that "publishes anything derogatory to his character." The threat notwithstanding, this paper, for one, will record in its columns the fact that on the official record of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives Senator Jeff Davis is entered as saying: "I confess that there is just this much of selfishness in it to me because there is a good fee if I can recover the price of that timber," and that he now tries to disclaim having made the admission. And this is the Senator who in the Senate has been thundering against the "greedy Trusts"!

The strain placed upon Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia by the Rapid Transit Company strike is causing the worthy to become incoherent. The ministers of the city having gathered themselves into an Association, and demanded that the conflict be arbitrated, the Mayor angrily answered that "the ministers should attend to their own affairs, and not talk about things they know nothing about." Why, that's just what the ministers are doing—attending to their own affairs by talking about things that they know nothing about.

Whosoever has an ear attuned to catch X-sounds is surely hearing the exclamation of relief that is escaping from the chests of the Socialist party Editors of papers not South Slavonian. The Cleveland report of how the S. P. South Slavonians kicked out the Editor of their organ because he flunked when confronted with the Editor of the Socialist Labor Party's South Slavonian organ, and could not make good with proofs the charges he had flung about, has caused the not South Slavonian S. P. Editors all along the line to exclaim: "Lucky for us we have not to deal with South Slavonians! We can lie all we like about the S. L. P. and its officers. The wilder our lies, all the cleverer are we taken for, and all the clearer is the fact established of our press not being enslaved. Proofs! How slavish a thing! Those South Slavonians don't know Milton's 'Areopagitica.' At any rate, we would be in a fix if our people were South Slavonians and held us to proofs of what we say!"

According to William Jamesbie, a New York "Tribune" correspondent, the high prices—which are so grievously cutting into the people's bread-basket are only an evidence of prosperity. According to this luminary our people must be suffering of some kind of social overfeeding; and the high psices must be a kind of social gout. How patient our people are in the midst of their distress, how long-suffering and pacific, is best illustrated by the safety with which the breed of the Jamesbies add the insult of quackery to the injury of capitalist plunder.

"Overzealous" is the name that the manikins in Congress of the promoters of the Humphrey ship subsidy bill are giving to the acts that Representative Steenerson of Minnesota has made the foundation of a set of resolutions charging that improper means have been used in an effort to force the passage of the bill. "Overzealous" is good. If Allds was really bribed in Albany, he was merely "overzealous"; if Ballinger really connived with land grabbers, he was "overzealous"; the aqueduct commissioners whom Mayor Gaynor abolished for "doing nothing at a high price" were certainly "overzealous," "Overzealous" should rank with "brainstorm" as an excuse for doing something, that, in the absence of "overzealousness" would pronounce the doer a criminal.

Mayor Gaynor continues to lay up stores of wrath against himself. His policy of strictly holding the police to account: of administering summary punishment to clubbers, and of demanding apologies from those who hastily wield their billies can not choose but rankle in the hearts of the rawboned capitalists, who see their own right arms in the police. To these capitalists promiscuous clubbing on the part of the police is only an exercise by which "The Force" keeps itself in practice for when a strike is on and workingmen and women are to be Cossacked.

Socialists and such like prevaricators who claim our capitalists do no work, are recommended to peruse carefully the biographical notices of the late Jackson Gouraud, deceased in this city on February 22. There they will find distinctly stated that Mr. Gouraud's "principal work, first, was to take Mrs. Gouraud to every opening night that came to theatrical Broadway—three premieres in one night, if Broadway was crowded with opening performances on a given Monday; second, to wear the best clothes obtainable here and abroad, and, third, always to keep from smiling."

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE BRICKBAT

With Philadelphia as the stage, "Law and Order" as the scenery, a transfiguration took place that should make Ovid of old, the great poet and stager of metamorphoses, green with envy. It was the metamorphosis, or transfiguration of the Brickbat.

Taking the plutocratic press as the source of information, the motormen's and conductors' strike against the Rapid Transit Company was the manifestation of "a brutality utterly reversive of settled society." The sign, symbol and mark of the reversiveness above named was the Brickbat. The Brickbat was the "unreasoning argument of ferocity"; it was the "message of destruction, hurled by rioters"; it was the "rude word shot from ruder hands"; it was the "crystallized howl of ferocious tigers"; it was the "Anarchist expression of illiterate foreigners"; it was the "destructive envoy of demons"; it was the "jagged breath of passion carrying destruction of life and property as it sped"; it was a "meteor of hell"; it was a substitute of "Force for Law"; it was an "unhinger of social order"; it was "Wrath instead of Reason"; it was "outrage," it was "savagery," it was "malevolence," it was "barbarism." All this the Brickbat was. So much so was the Brickbat all this that the appearance upon the scene of the State Constabulary, "men who asked no questions, obeyed orders, and shot to kill," was hailed as the only antidote for the unspeakable Brickbat, and, in that one word, the strike was compressed; and it was to be crushed, Brickbat and all.

Again taking the identical plutocratic press, only the issues of a week later, as the source of information, the Brickbat looks transformed. There is now no more talk of "crushing," not that the power is not there, but something else has happened to tone down and soften the hard corners and edges of the Brickbat. The "sympathies of the public" have turned against the Company; "business is incommoded by the Company's uncompromising stand"; "public comfort demands that the Company put an end to the turmoil, and compromise"; "business men do not like to have to dodge brickbats on their way to their offices, all because of the stubbornness of the Company." And so forth. In short, one would not know the former jagged Brickbat in the angelic article now referred to.

In Ovid's tales rage, love, jealousy, the emotions of the mind and heart change men to trees, nymphs to babbling brooks, heroes to rocks, maids to flowers. An equal wizard is Capitalist Interests. So long as the Philadelphia strike was taken to threaten stocks by reducing dividends the Brickbat was a harsh-hard thing; just so soon as the suspicion grew rife that the Company itself had incited the strike so as to find a pretext to throw itself into the receiver's hands where the small holders would be squeezed out, and the concern re-organized with the large, though watered, stock holders in sole possession, just so soon was the Brickbat metamorphosed, in the eyes of the numerous stockholders whose holdings were endangered, into a thing of beauty lines and soft contours.

SPREADING THE LIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA

Second Consignment of Socialist Labor Party Literature Forwarded to Strike Zone.

The General Committee of Section New York County, Socialist Labor Party, at its meeting of February 26, by unanimous action, adopted a resolution ordering a consignment of S. L. P. literature sent to Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., in order that the comrades there may be aided in every possible way to spread sound information at this fruitful and timely moment.

The greatest odds against which the Philadelphia strikers, in fact most strikers, have to battle is their own ignorance of the significance of the struggle in which they are engaged; ignorance of the social system they are fighting; ignorance of their own peculiar status in that system, and ignorance of how to achieve their emancipation from the thraldom of capitalism. No matter how heroically they may struggle against capitalism, they start out for defeat so long as they accept capitalism, with their own consequent wage slavery, as a finality.

Nevertheless it is just at such strike times that the ringing message of class-conscious revolutionary Socialism can make itself heard, and Section New York York calls upon its members and sympathizers to contribute AT ONCE to a fund, to cover the cost of literature already sent to Philadelphia, and to enable us to send more, so that our Philadelphia comrades may be enabled to place an S. L. P. pamphlet in the hands of every striker and strike sympathizer in the strike zone.

Comrades and friends, let us have QUICK ACTION on this. Strike while the iron is hot! Every penny that you donate will go toward placing a pamphlet in the hands of a Philadelphia worker. Let not our Philadelphia comrades be hampered by the question of expense. Let us aid them in spreading the Light!

Send all contributions to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

In answer to this call, Section Philadelphia reports that the comrades there are making a judicious distribution of the consignment of Labor News literature that was sent to them by Section New York. Section Philadelphia contributes $5 to the fund and another shipment of literature was forwarded to them yesterday.

Upon the principle that as an injury to one is an injury to all, the burden of one is the burden of all, and repudiating the principle of the A. F. of L. now being shouted by its New York unions, that the trouble in Philadelphia is a "local trouble," Section New York urges upon its members to aid this fund. Other Sections are also invited to help. In fact we consider that every Section throughout the country should stand ready to act upon a moment's notice, so that when an industrial uprising takes place in any part of the country they are prepared to rush funds to national headquarters for the purpose of flooding the strike district with literature to be distributed by the members of the nearest S. L. P. Section.

The workers of Philadelphia are in revolt, but, as is to be expected under pure and simple union auspices, it is a blind revolt. The so-called Socialist party is adding dust by the noise it makes, which the Socialist Labor Party, on the other hand, is doing its best to bring order out of chaos by spreading sound constructively revolutionary literature, the mainspring of correct action.

Contributions to the Philadelphia Literature Fund to date are as follows:

A. Petersen, city	.50
J. Donohue, city	.50
L. Ballhaus, city	1.00
Scandinavian Federation, Br. New York	1.53
Section Elizabeth, N. J.	1.00
Chas. Hillwitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.25
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Total	9.83
Previously acknowledged	8.15
Grand total	$17.98

Send contributions to L. Abelson, Organiser, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

The membership of the Washington State Federation of Labor is now voting on a referendum, issued from headquarters, which resolves that it is "for labor's own best interest" to meet in convention on next July 4th, in the city of Spokane, "for the purpose of organizing a Labor Party" in the State. Query—is the resolution intended to discredit the Socialist party, or is it intended to throw credit upon the penetration of Mr. A. M. Simons? The S. P. has all along been claiming that it enjoyed the particular love and affection of the workers. The State Federation of Washington seems to say: "Leave us out." On the other hand Mr. Simons of the S. P. has stated black upon white over his own signature: "The Socialist party has become a hissing and a by-word with the wage workers of America." The State Federation of Washington seems to say: "So say we all of us."

Dismiss Carpenters' Appeal on Quibble

Washington, March 7.—The Supreme Court to-day dismissed the appeal of the Brotherhood of Carpenters from the order of the Federal Court at St. Louis enjoining the organization from boycotting the Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company.

DIVIDING THE WORKERS

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF A. F. OF L. TACTICS DISRUPTING LABOR.

San Francisco Trades Council Refuses Admission of Chinese and Japanese to Union, Although "Good" Union Men Work in Same Places with Orientals.

San Francisco, Calif., February 10.—The Bartenders' Union of this city, in its efforts to unionize the saloons, has found the Japs and Chinamen a great obstacle, because Mongolians are not eligible in any A. F. of L. organization. The Labor Council was appealed to and its Executive Board, with only one dissenting vote, decided to advise the bartenders not to admit to membership in their union any one working in such saloons where Asiatics are employed, and also prohibit their members from working in such places. The dissenting member of the Executive Board of the Labor Council brought in a minority report compelling ALL union men to refuse to work with Asiatics.

In the discussion that arose it was brought out that in spite of the agitation against Japs and Chinamen by the A. F. of L. unions for many years most of the union men were working with Asiatics anyhow. Such being considered disgraceful, there was considerable rivalry among the delegates to explain the circumstances. The delegate from the printers arose and told of one printing shop where one Jap was employed. This Jap got his job there about ten years ago with the consent of the Allied Printing Trades Council for the purpose of soliciting trade among the Chinese and Japanese for the benefit of his Caucasian employers who compete with the Asiatic employers for this work. The Asiatic Exclusion League wanted some printing done to further its propaganda, and upon examination of the proofs and failing to find the union label, the committee in charge of same rushed to the printing shop where the above-mentioned Jap is employed to have the work done. The Jap set up the type, put the union label on and the Asiatic E. L. distributed said literature. It was also shown that this agitation might cause a greater number of Negroes to be employed, and it was said that such event would be even more disastrous to the pure and simplers than the present condition. The Secretary of the Labor Council replied "that it is not the policy of the A. F. of L. to discriminate against any man just because he happens to be black." (It is different when a man happens to be yellow.) The minority report of the Ex-Board of the Council was adopted. No union man can work with any Asiatic; such is the mandate of the Council. Such performances are held here every Friday night, admission free.

J. Shenkan.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SPOKANE SLUMMISTS.

Two So-called I. W. W.'s Admit Housebreaking—Heslewood's Funds Collector's Game Stopped by Arrest.

Spokane, February 23.—There is a halt in the proceedings of the city against Filignio and the Flynn-Jones woman. The attorneys for the defense are seeking to have the jury dismissed on the ground that the prosecution has been publishing interviews.

Among the features attending the outbreaks and arrests of this I-am-a-bum element are the confessions of two hard looking young fellows, Ernest Freeberger and Thomas Whibley, admitting their stealing property from the Rossland Hotel. They related the housebreaking part last Friday in Judge Mann's court.

Another sidelight on the "free speech crusade" is the arrest of Fred. W. Heslewood at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Heslewood is the treasurer of the outfit, and for several months has been directing calls for and collecting funds from all parts of the country, without ever accounting for them. Earlier in the fight Heslewood was in Spokane, but fearing that the authorities would cut off his game of gathering moneys, he left for Coeur d'Alene. On being arrested, Heslewood submitted meek as a lamb, very different from the slugging tactics he practised toward a man smaller than himself, A. J. Francis, at the Chicago convention in 1908. He is awaiting extradition.

"FREE SPEECH" PETERING OUT.

Spokane "Crusaders" Tired of Playing Dupe to Leaders.

Spokane, March 1—To-day was to have been the day for a "monster demonstration" of the so-called I. W. W. for "free speech." V. St. John, the secretary-treasurer of the concern, had been calling for 500 men to march on the city and address meetings on this day. But the much advertised meetings were not held. The game of becoming martyrs for their "Napoleons" doesn't seem to be so alluring any more. They want "Napoleon" to do some martyr business himself.

Last week the jury in the case of the trial of C. L. Filigno and Flynn-Jones found the former guilty and acquited the Jones woman. An attempt had been made to have the jury dismissed on the ground that the Prosecuting Attorney had given out an interview, but this failed. It was sympathy for her youthful appearance that resulted in Mrs. Flynn-Jones' discharge, she being regarded more as a babe and spoken free on that account.

PHILA'S MONSTER STRIKE.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Philadelphia to-day is experiencing the most extensive labor demonstration in its history, the long-threatened general strike in sympathy with the striking street car men. This is asserted to be the first general sympathetic strike ever called in this country.

The strike call was responded to by about 60,000 workers.

The final word making effective the general strike was sent to union workers all over the city last night when the committee of ten received word from the secretary of the carmen's union that the last effort to obtain arbitration had failed.

Promptly at midnight union orchestras playing in the leading hotels and cafes picked up their instruments and started for their homes.

Union cab drivers and chauffeurs also abandoned their posts, and the hotel and railroad cab and automobile service was badly crippled. The drivers of both taxicab services in the city are members of a union and refused to take out their machines after the strike had gone into effect.

Many of the machines had driven by their owners. Wealthy men have volunteered for police duty and have been sworn in by Director Clay.

In the mill district thousands of girls are employed, but they are unorganized. Voluntarily pickets took up stations in front of these great establishments today and persuaded hundreds not to go to work. The call was heeded, and the girls in the general strike promised to enlist their sisters during the Sunday holiday.

A proclamation was made to unorganized labor. All unorganized workers were urged by the committee to assist in the general strike by ceasing work and to refrain from working at their usual occupations until the committee of ten, through the Central Labor Union and the United Building Trades Council, orders a resumption of work.

I. W. W. OUT ON TOP

BURGLARIOUS I'M-A-BUMMERY LOSES IN PATERSON, N. J.

The Trautmann-Walsh-Bohn-Romary Attempt to "Take and Hold" the Property of the Paterson I. W. W. District Council Comes to an Ignominious End—History of the Case and Account of the Trial.

Paterson, N. J., March 1.—At last Judge Lewis rendered his decision in favor of the I. W. W. being the rightful owners of the property which it claimed it had been burglarized of by an Eastern set of the I-am-a-bummery. The facts in the case are shortly these.

The I. W. W. District Council of Paterson repudiated the Anarchist proceedings of the Chicago convention of 1908; and continued as an I. W. W. organization with the Anarchists, or I-am-a-bums, on the outside. These had their agents around here, and last December a year ago they broke into the I. W. W. headquarters in the small hours of the morning, grabbed the furniture, and started to decamp with it. The police followed them and they were made to deposit the furniture in a public storage house. The consequence of this was a lawsuit. At the trial Trautmann and Frank Bohn appeared, claiming the property for the I. W. W., and claiming that their organization was the I. W. W. Their testimony produced much amusement in the courtroom. Trautmann claimed that the District Council of Paterson had seceded and that Trautmann's organization owned the property. In trying to make out that his organization was in existence he testified that it had a weekly paper, The Industrial Bulletin. He was asked whether it had appeared that week; he said "No." He was asked whether it had appeared the previous week; he said "No." He was asked [illegible] had appeared the previous six weeks; he said "No; because," he said, "it had been changed into a monthly." He was then asked whether it had appeared that month; he said "No." He was asked whether it had appeared the previous month; he said "No." He was asked what kind of a monthly that was that didn't appear at all; and he got mixed up some more. He was tied up in other respects also, claiming a membership for himself which did not exist. He looked very much broken down when he left the stand.

Then Frank Bohn took the stand. He looked as if he said, "I am going to fix all this." His hair was done up in curls which hung artistically down his forehead; he looked spic and span as if he had just stepped out of a bandbox. He testified that he was a national organizer of the I. W. W. He was asked how many locals he had organized that week; he said "None." He was asked whether he had organized any locals the previous week; he said "No." He was asked if he had organized any locals the previous month; he said "No." By that time his curls began to wilt. He was asked whether he had organized any locals at all; he was reminded that he was under oath, and told to answer; he said "No; he had organized none." After being grilled for half an hour longer he stepped down looking very different from the chipper thing that had stepped into the witness chair. He looked utterly washed out.

This short resume may be placed on file in evidence that Direct Actionists are slummists and, fortunately for the Labor Movement, fail in whatever they undertake.

Philippine Sailormen Show Sense.

Manila, March 2.—Following the refusal of the owners to grant a series of demands the crews of the inter-island steam vessels struck to-day, tying up the vessels, and thus holding up the mails. It is asserted that the strike was championed by Dominador Gomez, ex-president of the Nationalist party.

Brooklyn Shirt Waist Girls Strike.

The officers of the Waistmakers' Union report that a strike has been declared in the shop of A. Taradash, 20 Johnson avenue, Brooklyn, for recognition of the union and a fifty-two-hour week. These strikers were unorganized during the recent strike of the waistmakers, but have since joined the union. Some of the shops in Manhattan which were unorganized during the general strike will mak demands this week for recognition of union.

Franz von Sickingen

By Ferdinand Lassalle

Translated from the German by DANIEL DE LEON

A Historic Tragedy of Present and Palpitating Interest.

READY FOR DELIVERY ——— CLOTH, PRICE $1.00

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE WORKING WOMAN'S WAGE

INSUFFICIENT TO KEEP BODY AND MIND NOURISHED, YET SHE MUST DRAG ALONG ON IT.

In his remarks to the Detroit Young Women's Christian Association, Bishop Chas. D. Williams touched on the dangers facing working women and some of the ills that beset their paths.

In part he spoke as follows:

"Hitherto your work has been to make the lives of girls pleasant and bring them under good influences during the hours when they are unemployed. Now it is time to seek a remedy for economic conditions under which may girls have to work," he declared.

"Many working girls are going wrong to-day. What leads them into temptation? Partly because they seek a reaction from constant drudgery and long for excitement. But there is a greater cause. The report read tonight shows that it costs a girl from $2.50 to $6 a week for board and lodging in this building. There is no other place in the city where it can be had as well and so cheaply. Yet that amount is the whole earning capacity of many girls. What is left for incidentals and clothes? I've heard of many occasions in which girls were advised to add to their income by means outside their regular employment. If you want to save the working girl you have to face such industrial conditions.

"In many establishments the girls are overworked. This drives them into temptation."

His view on the subject is correct in the main, although it does not go into details. The number of women employed at wages that preclude the possibility of them paying for their room and board, not to even mention clothing, is so large that it is no wonder many of them find it necessary to augment their meager wages in questionable ways.

With many of them it is impossible to obtain meals regularly, and they subsist on lunches of the fifteen and ten-cent variety, that being about the limit of their expenditures. Even such an amount is sometimes prohibitive. With two in a room, they cannot get accommodations of room and board for less than $3.50 per week, and but few passable accomodations can be obtained at that rate; in addition, there is laundry, clothing, shoes, etc.

As the great majority work for from $3 to $5 per week, some idea of their struggle to make ends meet is apparent.

If the girl happens to be pretty, she may be invited to a cafe for lunch by some of her male friends, and such an invitation oftens affords her the only opportunity to enjoy a real meal. There are phases to such invitations that are objectionable.

Suppose she has been working long hours, struggling along with not enough to eat, wearing clothes that are shabby and unattractive, yet she has many personal attractions of face and figure that appeal to men. She meets some man with money and a desire to enjoy questionable pleasures. He first merely pays for her lunches; then he offers her theatre tickets; then it passes to a little loan, perhaps; then to some clothing, and then—but what is the use? The pathway, well worn as it is, is patent to even the casual observer. The girl is not entirely to blame, although we generously accord it to her.

She is giving her life to make some firm or individual wealthy. She is enabling him or them to enjoy life and its many pleasures. What does it matter what she is forced to do to live, as long as she is on the job ten hours or longer each day?

Only too often the employer himself, or his subordinates, such as superintendents, managers and foremen, take advantage of such girls in their employ. This is so frequent as to prevent comment.

In the cigar factories hundreds of young girls are exploited. They are supposed to learn the trade. They work for a dollar a week for months. They are very young girls, and as many of them live at home, they are forced to give their labor practically for nothing.

Some stores claim that they will not hire any girl that does not live at home, because such girls can better get along on $3 per week, which is about all they get.

All the large offices notoriously underpay their girls. The large mercantile agencies are addicted to this practice, and so are the stores. Yet they expect their help to dress well and make a good appearance for business reasons. Some are particular as to the moral tone, in spite of the wages they offer, and demand decency on a wage that makes decency almost impossible.

Other employers, both big and little, do not care anything about that phase, even taking advantage of the plight of the girls themselves.

MULTIMILLIONAIRES

There Are 92 Senators—One Quarter of Them in This Class

That property interests in the United States are not likely to be overlooked or neglected in the United States Senate is quite generally understood. If, however, there were any doubt of it probably the following facts would remove it:

There are 92 Senators, and of these the following (almost one-fourth of the entire number) are multi-millionaires, each being estimated to be worth the number of millions published in connection with his name: Guggenheim of Colorado, $50,000,000; Elkins of West Virginia, $25,000,000; Stephenson of Wisconsin, $20,000,000; Warren of Wyoming, $15,000,000; Nixon of Nevada, $15,000,000; Oliver of Pennsylvania, $15,000,000; Crane of Massachusetts, $10,000,000; Aldrich of Rhode Island, $10,000,000; Dupont of Delaware, $8,000,000; Depew of New York, $5,000,000; Hughes of Colorado, $5,000,000; Kean of New Jersey, $5,000,000; Newlands of Nevada, $5,000,000; Lodge of Massachusetts, $5,000,000; Smoot of Utah, $5,000,000; Hale of Maine, $3,000,000; Root of New York, $3,000,000; Brandegee of Connecticut, $3,000,000.

Besides these, there are some eight or ten others who are estimated to be worth a million or more each, and those who have less than a quarter of a million or so almost could be counted on the fingers of one's two hands. Yes, there is at least a strong probability that there will be no neglect of property interests, and also that other interests will be looked after, if they do not conflict.

The richest man in the Senate, Simon Guggenheim of Denver, Colo., is one of the seven brothers of the name, who dominate the smelting business of the country if not of the world. Probably they do not know what they are worth, for like all colossal fortunes the ups and downs of the market changes their millions this way or that every twenty-four hours. Probably their Montana smelters grinding out silver and copper, their mines of gold and coal in Alaska, their silver and copper properties in British Columbia, Mexico, Peru and Nevada, and their tremendous real estate holdings in half a dozen of the big cities of the country would sell, if placed on the market, for $500,000,000. The Colorado Senator is supposed to be one of the equal partners in the mammoth family combination.

Senator Elkins' principal holdings are in railroads and mines in West Virginia, although he owns a tidy safe full of railroad assorted securities and commercial paper from various parts of the country. Elkins married a daughter of venerable ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, and by that happy means was "let in" on the ground floor. Davis was associated with the late Senators Blaine and Brice and Richard Kerens of St. Louis (now Ambassador to Austria-Hungary) in many business ventures of large calibre. These included railroads and mines in the West as well as in Davis' own state.

Senator Warren of Wyoming has several million sheep working for him and owns miles and miles of territory in Wyoming. Nixon of Nevada made his in silver and gold. Newlands of the same state married most of his. Depew of New York owns large blocks of railroad stock and much valuable real estate. Oliver of Pennsylvania is one of the Pittsburg steel kings. Crane of Massachusetts is a paper-made millionaire. His concern supplies the Government with all the paper that it uses in the manufacture of its money. That is the reason why Crane was not able, early in the Roosevelt administration, to accept the post of Secretary of the Treasury.

Aldrich of Rhode Island is heavily interested in many big New England corporations. His daughter married John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Wetmore of Rhode Island inherited his millions. DuPont made his in gunpowder. Hughes of Colorado got rich in mines. Kean of New Jersey belongs to a very wealthy family and inherited the bulk of his fortune.

THE PROBLEMS OF LABOR

THE LABOR MOVEMENT EXISTS NOT TO MODIFY THE WAGE SYSTEM, BUT TO OV ERTHROW IT.

The problems which at present puzzle the knotted brain of toil all over the world, which incessantly cry out for solution, and which can never more be stifled, but will become more vehement, till they are solved, are these:

Why should those by whose toil all comforts and luxuries are produced or made available, enjoy so scanty a share of them?

Why should a man willing and eager to work stand idle for want of employment in a world where so much needful work impatiently awaits the doing?

Why should a man surrender something of his independence in accepting the employment which will enable him to earn by earnest effort the bread of his family?

Why should a man who faithfully labors for another, and receives therefor less than the product of his toil, be currently held the obliged party, rather than he who buys the work and makes a good bargain of it?

In short, why should Speculation and Scheming ride so jauntily in their carriages, splashing honest work as it trudges humbly and wearily by on foot?

Thus Horace Greeley, the foremost champion of labor's cause at the time, in the first half of the nineteenth century, stated the problems the labor movement exists to solve.

Now, is our present labor movement concerning itself with trying to solve those problems so forcibly stated by Greely? Is not the tendency to accept as inevitable and irremediable the injustices quoted? Is not our only endeavor to make the best of the situation? Are we not organized merely to procure for ourselves as high a wage for the work there is, and never question the circumstances upon which this work depends?

If we accept as unchangeable the present industrial system under which all the economies effected by labor-saving machinery go to the owners of it, while labor must be satisfied with the wage determined by the "higgling of the market," there is naught but despair for us in the future. Should machinery be so perfected that human labor is unnecessary, instead of meaning ease and comfort to all, it would result in untold riches to the few owners of that machinery, while the many would be denied all means of making their livelihood. It would mean to them death by starvation.

An industrial system based upon such principles is altogether unjust. And the labor movement exists primarily in order that we workmen may come to our own, that we may live the life of men as befits men. It is not merely a defensive movement, accepting the industrial system and striving to make the best of it, but an offensive one, questioning every industrial system denying justice to the workers.

Therefore, if we wish to make the labor movement what it ought to be, we must recognize that it is not so much the cruelty and injustice of employers we are suffering under, but the industrial system itself under which they can not act otherwise than they do; that it is against that system that our organization must be directed, and that it is up to us to devise ways and means to do the work necessary to sustain society upon such principles that the working man may come to his own.—Exch.

MILL LORDS AGREE

Perfect Understanding Among Themselves to Fight Workingmen.

By J. D. P., Brooklyn.

The function of science is to gather up facts and examine their properties. Those facts exhibiting common attributes are grouped together and put into their particular classes. Each class of facts presenting similar characteristics is used by scientists to induce principles. Principles so induced, help to explain and illuminate more facts, thus increasing in ever greater proportions our store of general knowledge.

Modern industrial conditions, too, are presenting many new facts and thinking people are observing their common properties and inducing principles. The value of a scientific law lies in its application. The working people ever have been slow in applying those laws which will better their conditions and ultimately lead to their emancipation. Not so, however, with the capitalist class, who have in their employ a trained corps of lackeys who collect, gather, and observe conditions very carefully, and from their observations make deductions. If the conclusions they, the trained ones, arrive at show that modified methods will in any way accrue to the interest of the capitalist class, these modified methods are at once applied.

The following is an extract from a manufacturing journal, setting forth conditions in mills regarding labor, and also some deductions, recommended to overcome those conditions. It is safe to assume that our capitalists will not be long in recognizing the value of these findings.

"Mills near one another frequently have an understanding that no operative at one mill be hired away by another mill. This is a very useful arrangement, as any other course would have the effect of pitting one employer against another in bidding up the wages of the people to an unprofitable point and this would especially be the case in small towns where there was not help enough to go around."

This admission somewhat shatters the hopes of those who depend on wages going up when the supply of labor is scarce. In other words, the law of supply and demand controlling the rate of wages does not hold when there is an "understanding" among employers. An established law holds good only under the same given conditions. Change the conditions and the law does not work, i. e., you get different results. The ever closer understanding of employers is a factor that is precipitating constant change in the working conditions of labor. That new conditions require new tactics is an "understanding" that workers are not yet in possession of.

"There is too much waste in securing the right kind of employees. A system that would help to inform employers regarding applicatons for work, would be a great benefit. It would help to give work to 'good' people and drive the worthless ones (including labor agitators) out of the trade. This can be effected by a free and full interchange regarding help, and because mills are in competition is no reason why a friendly assistance might not be looked for, particularly, in such cases where it is a matter of self interest. Records should be kept of each employee containing a printed statement of the conditions of employment; that the employee represents himself as a skilled worker in this or that line and undertakes to turn out good and perfect work; the length of time, for notice of leaving to be given is stated; the liability to fines and their character; the cause for summary discharge and many other debatable points, and as the workingman is to agree to them in writing with his signature legally witnessed, he is thus debarred from the pleasure of having the law on his employer whenever he happens to be in an ugly mood over something."

Thus the workingman must present a "clean" bill of fare before he is allowed the privilege of creating values for his master lest the values created be not as plentiful as the masters desires. His record must be open to investigation and all information as to his desirability and submissiveness is to be furnished gratis by his last employer. Such records would enable the latter to ward off from his domain all tainted characters. The author, however, does not recommend too much black listing; that would reveal too much of the claws and hoofs.

Then, men with pasts sometimes can be better dominated. "General blacklisting is injudicious. It happens very frequently that men who at some time of their careers have been active leaders in strikes and other labor troubles, have subsequently come to see the error of their ways and afterwards have proved to be the most trustworthy and dependable men. This recording system would naturally bring employers in closer contact with each other and at times of general strikes agreements upon a common course of action could readily be arranged."

There it is in a nutshell. Capitalists are counseled to unite their forces, to come closer together, to perfect their organizations and to devise new methods in weeding out undesirable labor agitators and thus prevent the sceptre that is haunting them, the general strike. Workers draw your conclusions. Organize along the same lines.

CINCINNATI S. P.

Has Long, Learned, and Weighty Discussion on the Dog.

By Meyer Solomon, New York.

Believing that it would be interesting to the readers of The People to know how the Socialist party is advancing I take occasion to write the following. While sent as a delegate of Local Union 1,011, Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers, to the tenth biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, which was held in December, 1909, at Cincinnati, Ohio, I spent my spare time among S. L. P. men, especially at the home of Comrade Eisenberg. Happening to be present at his house one evening, I had the pleasure of meeting several comrades, and naturally the subject of our discourse turned to party affairs. Among the things we talked of was one in which I learnt of the wonderful advance the S. P. made, especially at Cincinnati. In fact, they had already succeeded in abolishing "private property." And this is how the wonderful change was made.

Some time ago the Socialist party of Cincinnati had hired an organizer on a weekly salary, and the organizer was accompanied by a large "dog," and both of them made their lodging in the local headquarters. One evening the organizer went out for local agitation, and, as usual, was accompanied by the "dog." While the organizer was carrying on his agitation on one corner, the "dog" was barking on the other corner, and both of them made so much noise that they attracted the attention of the police.

An officer then came and asked the organizer for a "permit," and the organizer showed the officer his "permit." Meanwhile the officer had noticed that the "dog" had no license, and he asked the organizer to whom that dog belonged. The organizer said, "That dog belongs to me."

"Well," said the officer, "I could not let the dog go along without any license," for that was the same as a "permit." After arguing for some time the meeting was broken up.

The organizer then called a special meeting of his party members to protest against the tyranny of the police. While the meeting was proceeding, the dog was there, of course, jumping around on the platform. It finally took that well-known and graceful attitude of a playful kangaroo, and while discussions took place he sat there looking wise, and listening to what was said about him, and showing his approval by shaking his head. So after many great and fiery speeches, the following resolution was decided on:

"Greeting: We, the members of the S. P. of Local Cincinnati, Ohio, being assembled at our headquarters, do hereby condemn the police for not permitting dogs to go without licenses, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That our organizer shall stand instructed to go and secure a license for the dog under the name of the S. P."

The organizer then jumped up, and in a vehement speech raised the objection to the party getting a license under its name. The dog, he contended, was his property and not the party's, and therefore he would secure the license under his name.

No sooner did the organizer sit down than the whole meeting rose in uproar. The pure and simple ballotists claimed that the organizer had no right to secure a license under his name, as he was a paid officer of the S. P., and that he and the dog made their home within the party's headquarters.

The learnedly inducted and deducted and sagely concluded that he belongs to the party, and the dog, being with him, also belongs to the party. Furthermore, the platform of the S. P. says plainly and distinctly, that no private ownership **shall** exist, and being Socialists, **faithful to** their party platform, and **believing** in abolishing private ownership, they could not and would not, under any circumstances, permit the organizer to secure a license for the dog in his own name.

Thereupon, with great and tremendous applause, the following resolution was submitted by one of their oldest German party members:

"Whereas, We, the members of the S. P. of Cincinnati, Ohio, being assembled at our headquarters, have had a great and serious discussion on private ownership, and

"Whereas, Our National convention assembled in Chicago, Ill., in 1908 has unanimously agreed to abolish private ownership, and

"Whereas, We indorsed the platform of our National convention, and

"Whereas, It is feasible and the tactics and platform of our glorious S. P. demand it; be it

"Resolved, That the organizer stand instructed to secure a license for (the most noble and kind-hearted creature and friend of man) the dog under the name of the S. P. of Cincinnati, Ohio."

This resolution was accepted almost unanimously, the only exception being the organizer, and the dog (who was neutral on that delicate question, it being immaterial to him who would get the license.)

The question then arose as to what name should be given to the dog, but since private-ownership had been abolished, it was not so difficult to find a fitting name, so the dog was named "Referendum."

The meeting was then adjourned amidst great applause and enthusiasm, each individual feeling that he had done a great and marvelous deed in bringing about this unheard-of advance within the S. P.

The foregoing is a true statement of facts told to me by some of our party members whose veracity I have no reason to doubt.

In closing I would like to call the readers' attention to the S. P. press. That press is in the hands of private people, and therefore is private property. In the case of the dog, they resolved that private property was unlawful and sinful. In the case of the press, a real important question, they have nothing to say. Such is an instance of the frivolities of these "revolutionists." The serious work of advancing the cause of Socialism is not in their philosophy.

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PASTOR SAYS "HANG SOCIALISTS."

Wesley Hill, of Metropolitan Temple, Would Pull the Rope Himself.

Lynch law was advocated on Sunday, Feb. 27, by Pastor Wesley Hill of the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street, as he closed his remarks in a talk against Socialism. Said he: "Anyone holding such principles should be strung up." If no one else would do the job he himself "would pull the rope."

The pastor's speech against Socialism consisted in a series of charges to the effect that it would destroy religion, the home and "sacred" rights of property. In support of his contentions he read some passages from H. B. Wells' works and from Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism." To all requests from men in the audience that they be allowed to answer, him Hill turned a deaf ear. This called forth a storm of disapproval, both from Socialists and non-Socialists in the audience.

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THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION

LESSONS FROM ROMAN HISTORY FOR ITS PRESENT GUIDANCE.

The characteristic weakness of the proletariat renders it prone to lures. It, the least favored of all historic revolutionary classes, is called upon to carry out a revolution that is pivoted upon the most complicated synthesis, and one withal that is easiest to be obscured by the dust that its very foe, the Capitalist Class, is able to raise most plentifully. The essence of this revolution—the overthrow of Wage Slavery—can not be too forcefully kept in evidence that, short of the abolition of Wage Slavery, all "improvements" either accrue to Capitalism, or are the merest moonshine where they are not sidetracks.

It matters not how the voting is done; it matters not whether we have the Australian ballot or the Maltese ballot; it matters not whether we have the secret ballot or the vive voce ballot. All such "improvements"—like the modern "ballot reforms" and schemes for "referendums," "initiative," "election of Federal Senators by popular vote," and what not—are, in the very nature of things, so many lures to allow the revolutionary heat to radiate into vacancy. They are even worse than that: they are opportunities for the usurper to prosecute his own usurpatory purposes under the guise, aye, with the aid and plaudits of his victims, who imagine they are commanding, he obeying their bidding—as we see happening to-day.

The proletarian's chance to emerge out of the bewildering woods of "Capitalist Issues" is to keep his eyes riveted upon the economic interests of his own Class—the public ownership of the land on and the tools with which to work—without which the cross he bears to-day will wax ever heavier, to be passed on still heavier to his descendants. No "forms" will stead.

Often has the charge been made against the Socialist Labor Party that it is "intolerant," that its officers are "unyielding." The Proletarian Revolution can know no "tolerance," because "tolerance" in social dynamics spells "inconsistence." Tiberius Gracchus overlooked the principle, and all that therefrom flows, in his revamped Licinian law. If the Sempronian law meant anything; if the attitude of Tiberius, together with that of the proletarian mass that took him for its paladin, meant anything, it meant that the landlord-plutocracy of Rome was a criminal class—criminal in having plundered the Commonwealth of its estate, doubly criminal in turning its plunder to the purpose of degrading the people and thereby sapping the safety of the State. The only logical conclusion from such premises and posture is a demand for the unconditional surrender of the social felon. The Sempronian law, so far from taking this stand, took the opposite. By its confirmation, implied only though the confirmation was, of proprietary rights in stolen goods, by its provision for indemnity to the robbers, the Gracchian Movement became illogical; it thereby became untrue to itself. It truckled to Usurpation; it thereby emasculated itself.

With the Proletarian Revolution, not a point that it scores, not an act that it commits deliberately, not a claim that it sets forth may be at fisticuffs with one another, or with the principles that they are born of. Capitalism is a Usurpation: the Usurpation must be overthrown. Labor produces all wealth: all wealth belongs to Labor. Any act that indicates—or, rather, I shall put it this way: any action that, looking toward "gentleness" or "tolerance," [illegible] the logic of the situation, unnerves the Revolution. With the Proletarian Revolution, every proposition must be abreast of its aspirations; where not, it limps, it stumbles and falls.

Plausible are the phrases concerning the "wisdom of not neglecting small things," and the suggestions to "accept half a loaf where a whole loaf can not yet be had." The Gracchian Movement yielded to this optical illusion. Even the old Licinian law, much more so its revamped form of a Sempronian law, was cast in that mold. "All that the people were entitled to they could not get." They were to have a "first installment," a slice of what was due; in short, a palliative. The Gracchian Movement thereby gave itself a fatal stab.

If the palliative could trammel up the consequence; if it could be the be-all and end-all here, then, what ills might flow might be ignored as neglectable quantities. But here also the relentless logic of the Proletarian Revolution commends the ingredients of his poisoned chalice to the bungler's own lips.

In the first place, the same hand that reaches out the "palliative" to the wronged, reaches out the "palliation" to the wrong. The two acts are inseparable. The latter is an inevitable consequence of the former. Request a little, when you have a right to the whole, and your request, whatever declamatory rhetoric or abstract scientific verbiage it be accompanied with, works a subscription to the principle that wrongs you. Worse yet: the "palliative" may or may not—and more frequently yes than otherwise—be wholly visionary; the "palliation," however is ever tangible; tangible to feeling as to sight; no visionariness there. The palliative, accordingly, ever steels the wrong that is palliationed.

In the second place, the palliative works the evil of inoculating the Revolutionary Force with a fundamental misconception of the nature of the foe it has to deal with. The tiger will defend the tips of his mustache with the same ferocity that he will defend his very heart. It is an instinctive process. The recourse to palliatives proceeds from, and it imperceptibly inculcates the theory that he would not. It proceeds from the theory that the Capitalist Class will allow itself to be "pared off" to death. A fatal illusion. The body of Tiberius Gracchus, mangled to death by the landlord-plutocratic tiger of Rome, sounds the warning against the illusion. The tiger of Capitalism will protect its superfluities with the same ferocity that it will protect its very existence. Nothing is gained on the road of palliatives; all may be lost.

When, at the critical stage of the revolution he was active in, Tiberius Gracchus took a "short cut across lots," and removed, regardless of "legality," the colleague that blocked his way, consciously or unconsciously he acted obedient to that canon of the Proletarian Revolution that it must march by its own light, look to itself alone, and that, whatever act it contemplates, it judges by the Code of Law, that, though as yet unformulated into statute, it is carrying in its own womb. When, afterwards, Tiberius looked for justification to the laws of the very class that he was arrayed against, he slided off the revolutionary plane, and dragged his revolution down, along with himself. The revolutionist who seeks the cloak of "legality," is a revolutionist spent. He is a boy playing at soldier.

It was at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1894, that a scene took place which throws much light on the bearing of this particular point on the Movement of our own days. The A. F. of L. at a previous Convention, had ordered a general vote upon a certain "declaration of principles." Among these principles there was one, the tenth, which a certain class of people, who called themselves Socialists, were chuckling over with naive delight. They claimed it was "Socialistic." One of their number had bravely smuggled it into the said "declarations." They were by that maneuver to capture the old style Trades Unions, and thereby "tie the hands of the Labor Leaders." For a whole year these revolutionists had been chuckling gaily and more loudly. The Unionists actually polled a majority for all the "principles," the celebrated "Plank 10" included. At the Denver Convention the vote was to be canvassed; but the Labor Leaders in control threw out the vote on the, to them, good and sufficient reason that "the rank and file did not know what they had been voting for." (Applause.) Hold! That is not the point; that is only the background for the point I am coming to. But before coming to that, let me here state that the rank and file meekly submitted to such treatment. The point lies in a droll scene that took place during the debate to throw out that vote. The scene was this:

The revolutionist who had surreptitiously introduced "Plank 10" in the "declaration of principles," and thereby schemed to capture the Unions by ambush, a gentleman of English Social Democratic Federation antecedents, one Thomas J. Morgan, now of Chicago, was storming in that Denver Convention against the Labor Leaders' design to throw out his "Plank 10," and incidentally, as he expressed it himself, was "putting in fine licks for Socialism." Suddenly his flow of oratory was checked. A notorious Labor Leader, to whom the cigar manufacturers of America owe no slight debt of gratitude, Mr. Adolph Strasser of the International Cigarmakers' Union, had risen across the convention hall and put in:

"Will the gentleman allow me a question?"

"Certainly."

"Do you favor CONFISCATION?"

The answer is still due. Mr. Morgan collapsed like a punctured toy-balloon.

The scene should have been engraved to preserve for all time pictorially the emasculating effect of ignorance of this canon of the Proletarian Revolution upon that venturesome man who presumes to tread, especially as a leader, the path of Social Revolution, notwithstanding he lacks the mental and physical fiber to absorb in his system the canon here under consideration.

As I said, the Proletarian Revolution marches by its own light; its acts are to be judged by the Code of Legality that itself carries in its folds, not by the standard of the existing Law, which is but the reflex of existing Usurpation. Indeed, in that respect, the Proletarian Revolution shares a feature of all previous revolutions, the Capitalist Revolution included. A new Social System brings along a new Code of Morals. The morality of the Code that the Proletarian Revolution is impregnated with reads like a geometric demonstration: Labor alone produces all wealth, Idleness can produce maggots only; the wealth of the land is in the hands of Idleness, the hands of Labor are empty; such hard conditions are due to the private ownership by the Idle or Capitalist Class of the land on and the tools with which to work; work has become collective, the things needed to work with must, therefore, also become collective property; get from under whosoever stands in the way of the inevitable deduction, by what name soever he may please to call it! Accordingly, no militant in the modern Proletarian Revolution can be knocked all of a heap by the howl of "Confiscation."

Plutarch, whom Prof. Lieber shrewdly suspects of responsibility for much of the revolutionary promptings of modern days, touching upon these two acts of Tiberius Gracchus, produces without comment—a severe sarcasm in itself—Tiberius's elaborate legal plea in defense of his removal of his colleague. A revolution that needs to apologize for itself had better quit. And he comments upon the Sempronian law in these touchingly incisive terms:

"There never was a milder law made against so much injustice and oppression; for they who deserved to have been punished for their infringement of the rights of the community, and fined for holding the lands contrary to law, were to have a consideration for giving up their groundless claims, and restoring the estates of such of the citizens as were to be relieved."

Preach to the Proletariat, in the most convincing way a man may please, the abstract principles of their own, the Socialist Revolution, and then let that man seek to sugarcoat the dose with suggestions or acts that imply the idea of "buying out the capitalists," and he has simply wiped out clean, for all practical purposes, all he said before: he has deprived the Revolution of its own premises, its pulse of its own warmth.

THE CHEERING NOTE IN SADNESS

By H. S. Carroll, Bisbee, Ariz.

My partner, my room mate, a fellow-worker, has left me, and psychically I am desolate. To-night I miss his voice, his form, as I gaze upon his empty bed. 'Twas but yesterday that we spoke and planned and dreamed together. We would study together such delectable things of the mind as Spanish, English Literature, and human history in a systematic manner, interpreting it in the rational, interest-enkindling manner of the great French writer, the admirable Eugene Sue, taking our cue from his "History of a Proletarian Family across the Ages." Also would we "do" Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" and other Socialist works, for we were bent on getting realism, real knowledge, instead of fictional views of life and things. O, so many good things of this nature we planned to take up! But he is gone, has left town, and to-night is legally a vagabond, sleeping out somewhere under the Arizona skies. Were I uninformed, were I yet unemancipated from the inevitable morbidity and pessimism ever lurking in the atmosphere of capitalism, I would blurt out, "Vanitas vanitatum!" But knowing better, knowing that this phase of social life, this dying night of capitalist anarchy, this passing through "The Valley of the Class-struggle," is but a transitory phenomenon, I refrain from uttering such a false and dismal dirge. Instead, knowledge-exhilerated and already glimpsing the shooting gleams of the oncoming New Era, Socialist Society, I possess my soul in patience, and take heart of hope. Yet are our particular individual plans and worthy, worth-while aspirations blasted by the cruel circumstances of capitalism.

My partner had secured a job in the mines, and he was joyous over his fortune. His first "shift" was at night, and blithely he went down into the miry, treacherous depths, for in his soul he was singing and dreaming of what he could do, of the intellectual and other social pleasures that would be his, as a result of his toil, expropriated though he would be of the greater portion of the proceeds of that toil. Willingly he worked, but "luck" was against him. Another miner called for his assistance in "setting up," and he "swung down" from the floor above to render his aid. He slipped and fell upon the sharp point of an upturned pick, which entered his thigh an inch or more, the blood spurting out from the ugly wound. He was unable to continue further that night, and had perforce to go "on top."

The wound was dressed.

Not wishing to lose any "time," he returned to work the next night. But the place in which he was working was a "hot box," the sweat loosened the bandages and the sulphide dust got into the wound. Together with this misery, a boulder "sluffed off" from the "roof" and struck against the wounded limb. It was necessary to go "on top" again.

The third night, while preparing to enter the "cage," or elevator, he requested the "shift-boss" to put him in a cooler place for a few shifts until the wound had partially healed. Gruffly he was told to work in the same place or take his "time." To-day he was paid off, and, knowing the futility of trying to "rustle" another job here, he reluctantly bade me adieu. Having but a few dollars, he took the train to the first station on the edge of the "hinterland." He is there by now, a lonely, wounded industrial soldier, temporarily invalided and exiled from active service till "God knows" what he will do. But to-night he will keep the desert vigil and miss his warm bed in the city. He is an outcast from civilization and all its triumphs, glories and appurtenances. He is once again uprooted, and all his knick-knacks, his small "gatherings," are again lost to him, and he is as much a nomad to-night as the primitive man in prehistoric days.

"Vanitas vanitatum," all is vanity and vexation of spirit, would seem to be the only logical song of the modern proletarian. And it would be were there no hope for him visible on the social horizon. *But, glory be, there is!*— although it is only the Socialist who perceives it. Even as at the Relief of Lucknow, 'twas only the maiden, whose ears, keen and attuned, could hear the pipes o' Ha'lock play as the invisible relief army came marching on, so it is only the Socialist workingman who can hear the martial song of the gathering hosts now arranging their forces for the final relief of all besieged by the exploiting, economic despots of the world. Not he it is who will chant the capitalist's anodynic song of "vanity of vanities," and ignorantly submit to some fabled economic fate written on his, the wage-slave's, forehead. He it is who rather sings, despite his present, transitory tears, a madrigal such as Franz von Sickingen sings of the new era of human redemption, redemption from tears, sorrow and misery. Instead of "Vanitas vanitatum," henceforth the mentally-emancipated toiler is proclaiming the message of hope and happiness.

"Across the world it cries, 'Tis I,'
Reaches out into the hearts of men!"

Away, O masters, with your "Vanitas vanitatum!" We prefer, "Arise, make haste, my love, my dove, my beautiful one, and come. For the winter is now past, the rains are over and gone, the flowers have appeared in our land!"

Your time, messieurs, is limited. The curfew of the Socialist Movement tolls the knell of your departing day. Just a little while, just a little more agitating, a little more marshalling and drilling, and, together with the conspiracy of all the evil things inherent in your system that make for your ultimate undoing, we will cross swords for the final conflict, out of which we are "scheduled" to emerge as the unassailable victor.

How long, O workers, are we to be frustrated from possessing and enjoying our rightful heritage of all that civilization affords, of health, home and happiness, undeniably due us by virtue of our prodigious, virile toil of hand and brain?. Arise! Make haste, for the capitalist night is far spent, and the socialist day is at hand. So "come out of your trance," throw off your sloth, and strike, strike for liberty! Enlist in the S. L. P., and together let us go forward to victory! Think what it means, and, stirred up by such a contemplation, grasp now the great opportunity to do your manly art and duty.

"Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute!
What you can do or dream you can, begin it!
Genius has power and magic in it.
Only engage, and then the mind grows heated;
Begin, and then the work will be completed."

THE WAY TO DO IT

Be Posted Yourself and Then You Cannot Help but Spread the Light

Everyone who is a convinced Socialist Labor Party man is desirous of seeing the Party's principles brought to the attention of others. Not only are they desirous of seeing the work of propaganda done, but realizing that if it is to be done at all, it must be by the adherents of the Party, they go about the work of propaganda. Some there be, however, who fear that they haven't the qualifications needed to successfully do the work of propaganda. In this they are mistaken.

As a general principle all men are pretty much alike, from the "highest" to the "lowest"; they differ in degree only. Some there are whose every nerve responds to the magic wrought by the musician; there are none in whose being there is no response to sweet sounds.

What the Socialist, who says he can't do anything to spread the Party's principles, really needs, is not so much the acquiring of abilities, as the knowledge of how to utilize those he already has. What he needs is direction.

Take the matter of getting readers for the Weekly People: Let the most capable solicitor go out and ask the first hundred men he meets, "Don't you want to subscribe to the Weekly People?" How many of them do you suppose he would land? The chances are not one. Manifestly that is not the way to go about it. What, then, is the way?

The first thing to do is arouse a man's interest in the Movement. Circumstances will decide the method of approach. The man next you in the shop may be voicing a vain kick at some injustice perpetrated by the boss. That will give you the opportunity to say a word on the folly of him kicking so long as he subscribes to the capitalist system, which makes of him a wage slave.

Then there is the fellow who rebuffs you with the "change human nature" chestnut. Silence him by showing that human nature is largely a product of environment, and shatter his contention that "human nature cannot be changed," by instancing that as environment changes human nature changes with it. You can give examples, from the history of Virginia, and Australia, penal settlements, where convicts, due to change of environment, getting opportunity to gain a living, became exemplary citizens.

Next you'll run up against the workman who has sucked in the capitalist virus, that the boss feeds him, instead of, as in the case, his feeding the boss. Show him where wages come from, and counteract the poison in his brain.

Still another, who reads only the capitalist press, will solemnly declare that if, as Socialists hold—that under Socialism everybody will have enough—that then, why nobody would work. Just as though a man wouldn't the more readily work for enough, than, as now, for far too little. Just put it to himself. You can clinch it by using the capitalist press against itself—they claim that the millionaires work, that Harriman died of overwork.

Another stock objection against Socialism is that it would destroy the family. Its absurdity is most pronounced when coming from the lips of a workingman whose home life, what there is of it, is daily in danger of destruction by capitalism.

Opportunities of this nature confront us daily. The thing is to take advantage of them. Be posted yourself, and you can throw the other fellow, and he will want to know how you did it. That means getting his subscription.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	94,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1910.

Give us men! A time like this demands
Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands.
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor, men who will not lie;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Wrangle in selfish strife—lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

PHILA.'S MIDWINTER 4TH OF JULY.

Next Fourth of July the City of Philadelphia may dispense with the performance of reading the Declaration of Independence. It has done so in advance. During the last week the city has been practicing the thing with a series of thrilling tableaux.

The tableaux represent two groups: One group consists of President Kruger of the Rapid Transit Company with George H. Earle, one of the city's representatives on the Board of Directors, to his right, and Mayor Reyburn to his left. These constitute the central figures. Grouped around them are Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, before whom is spread a map of the city over which he is shifting pins representing policemen; Gen. Groome, commander of the State Constabulary, looking grim and ponderous, and ponderously and grimly issuing orders; the Magistrate before whom Pratt and Murphy were hauled; and last, not least, the multiple spirit of Gen. Stewart who has promised to pour 10,000 soldiers into the city.—This group represents the "Government," mailed of hand, in the full panoply of power.

The other tableau represents rails pulled up; trolley cars jumping into the air and crashing into stores; piles of brick barricading one street; a dumped truck-load of coal barricading another street; police shooting and fleeing while they shoot; bricks flying in the air and crashing through the windows of cars; strike-breaking motormen and passengers falling flat on their faces to escape contact with brickbats; trolley cars, that but even now corrivaled greatness as they left the stables, ignominiously turned turtle, or lying on their beam-ends; and around it all, a surging mass of humanity, workers and their friends, refusing to be governed by the "Government."—This group represents the "governed."

It was in that identical Philadelphia, that, on a certain 4th of July, a certain document was issued which contained this clause:

"Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

A LABOR PARTY?

From Albion College, Albion, Mich., the request comes for information upon six questions regarding a Labor Party. The questions are hereby stated, with the answers thereto:

1st. Do you think the plan of an Independent Labor Party feasible and timely? Why?—Wherever there is a proletariat, and the suffrage is free there the broad conditions exist to render a Labor Party feasible and timely. The economic conditions that compel the proletariat to organize into Unions have their supplementary political conditions that likewise point to the necessity of organization into a party. Where either organization is wanting the other must needs be imperfect and inefficient.

2nd. Do you think class-consciousness is sufficiently developed among the laboring people to cause them to support an independent party?—Not all the efforts, through mystification and other processes, to dig the brains out of the proletariat and render them as abject as the Climacidae, those women in Syria of whom Plutarch tells that they were trained to squat on all fours as foot-stools and step-ladders for their mistresses, or to render them besotted and cruel enough patiently to submit to indignity on earth in exchange for the delight, after earth, of reclining over the balustrades of heaven and beholding those who plundered them on earth sizzling in hell fire—not all the processes put in practice to this end have been aught but dismal failures. Those who succumb are the exception: with the majority the spring of their humanity never is snapped. Superficially looked upon, class-consciousness is absent from the American proletariat. Appearances are mainly that way. The appearance is a thin crust of ice. It has been amply tested: address a crowd of proletarians gathered at random, and the language of their class interests quickly breaks through the ice. The proof of this is amply furnished by the National Civic Federation in the effort of its lay and clerical capitalist agencies to raise the wall of their labor-lieutenants between the rank-and-file and the word of class-consciousness.

3rd. Do you think strikes and boycotts are still potent factors and strong weapons in the hands of labor?—The strike and the boycott have not lost their edge. On the contrary. These weapons have increased in potential power, a potential power that will become actual soon as both the striking arm of Labor is freed from the artificial bonds, such as "contracts," etc., that tie it down, and the political organization of Labor supplements its economic formation—two consummations that, tho' they may be delayed, are inevitable.

4th. Do you think the present Trades Union methods sufficient to advance the best interests of American Labor?—No, for the reasons set forth under 1 and 3.

5th. Would you advise independent political action by the laboring people?—Yes, giving, of course, the word "independent" its full significance in this connection, that is, "unfettered by bourgeois notions."

6th. What do you think is the ultimate plan for the solution of our labor problem?—If by "plan" is meant the "goal," then the solution is the Socialist, of Industrial Republic. If by "plan" is meant the "means," then, the unification of the proletariat upon the economic field (without which their independent political action would be derailed) and their unification upon the political field (without which their economic unity could not recruit and drill its forces). See on this head the article of the 1908 Presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, August Gillhaus, Daily People, October 18; Weekly People, October 24, 1908.

CONTENTMENT AND LOYALTY.

George H. Earle, the representative of the city government of Philadelphia on the Board of Directors of the Rapid Transit Company who firmly resisted all pressure to compromise with its striking employes, and who was not to be swayed even by the threat of a sympathetic strike by all the workers of the city, said on March 2nd: "All our cars which are not disabled are running; our present employes are CONTENTED AND LOYAL."

The present employes did not leave a good job for a better. The jobs they took were left vacant, not because the former incumbents, being "in clover," desired to be "in roses." The jobs were left vacant because the former incumbents felt as if they were spitted over a fire, dripping their substance into the cannibal pockets of the Company. The men who jumped at these given-up jobs certainly did not do so to render their condition worse. Men, who themselves spit themselves on the spits that the former employes vacated, must have been in an even worse predicament. The long and short of it is that, if the "present employes" are what Mr. Earle says they are, "contented and loyal," then the country has already produced a breed the physiognomy of which Eugene Sue sketched with master strokes as a breed from which human progress has nothing to expect, the food for cannon of Usurpation.

In the Sue historic novel "The Pilgrim's Shell" a scene is described where the preachers of the first Crusade harangue the serfs of the Seigneur of Plouernel. The serfs, bent under the galling yoke of their Lord and his bailiff, listened, and then divided into two. One set availed itself with avidity of the opportunity to escape from their thraldom; and, intonating the Crusaders' song, turned their backs upon their chains and followed Cuckoo Peter and Walter the Pennyless to Jerusalem. Another set, led by a spineless serf, old Martin the Prudent, marched back to their daily toil, approached their task-master, the bailiff, and said to him: "Good master Garin, we are not of those rebels who dare to flee from the lands of their seigneur to Palestine with that troop of Crusaders that are traveling through the country. We do not intend to abandon the domain of our seigneur. We wish to work for him to our last day."

These were the "contented" ones; these were the "loyal." Fortunately for mankind they were but a small minority. They were the mental, moral and physical cripples. Ten to one, it is to be hoped, nay, it is quite certain, the "contented and loyal" employes of Mr. Earle's Company will eventually, if not sooner, in turn give him a dose of what "contentment and loyalty" evolutes to among the Proletariat.

With the mass of the Proletariat "contentment and loyalty" are but the starting point for revolt, blind, at first, finally class-consciously open-eyed.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The arrest in New Castle, Pa., of the publishers of the Socialist party paper "Free Press" and of "Solidarity," a private venture of some supporters of the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W., for violation of the State law which requires journalistic publications to carry the publishers' names conspicuously in each issue, is an occurrence that will furnish, as already it has furnished, grist to the mill of scatter-brained wholesale denouncers of "bourgeois law," but will cause every well-balanced militant in the Socialist or Labor Movement rather to gather encouragement from the evidence that, all the disorders notwithstanding that the flesh of bourgeois society is heir to, we live not to-day wholly in the jungles, but that our generation are the heirs of a vast amount of the experience necessary to distinguish between Freedom and License, and to realize that Progress is not possible without Order, nor Order possible without RESPONSIBILITY.

A Free Press—the printed manifestation of free thought and free speech—is one of the greatest achievements of modern times. Around the term cluster some of the most inspiring efforts of the human race. The conflict back of the term teems with revelations on the workings of the human mind. A Free Press is the thrice-repured grain ground by the opposing millstones of the Autocrat's FIAT and the individual's LAMPOON. From the thorny nettle of the two extremes—Repression and Anonymous License—the elite of the race's mind have plucked the flower Free Press.

Much is condensed in the term; volumes of the world's history. These may, in turn, be compressed into two principles—

Unshackled right to print one's thoughts;

Strict accountability for the exercise of the right.

From the latter flows what might be termed a third principle—the reprobation of Anonymity.

As injurious to society as is the tyranny of the Censorship, is also the license of the Anonymous Utterance. While the former and the latter may be children of different parents, yet hardly any difference exists between the wound inflicted upon society by the gag, and the wound inflicted by the anonymous thrust. There is redress against neither. The one presents the mailed fist of Tyranny; the other is the inaccessible, intangible, elusive Backbiter.

The laws of this State, evidently the laws of Pennsylvania also, have wisely provided against both evils. The freedom of the press is guaranteed by constitution; the safety of the individual is protected by provisions that render a publication responsible for what it says; and, with a view hereto, demands that a paper publish in a permanent and conspicuous place the name of some person or persons upon whom the responsibility can be enforced. These regulations the New Castle publications violated.

No honor can come to the Labor or Socialist Movement, but disgrace only, from an attitude that is tantamount to a denial of Free Press, while pretending to howl in its defence. Free Press, like Free Speech, are creatures of Civilization; they are not the spawn of Savagery. While the fiction of law, to the effect that all are presumed to know it, may work injustice, no injustice can be worked upon men, who step forward with the claim of being promoters of a higher Social Order, by expecting of them that they come at least equipped with the knowledge of the healthful experience of the race. One of these is the reprobation of anonymous journalism.

The arrested publishers and Editors of the New Castle papers can now no better serve the Cause that they claim to have at heart than quickly to plead guilty in token of having sinned unintentionally; and, rising to the dignity of the Social Revolution, in whose field they claim to labor, frankly apologize to the Genius of the class-conscious Proletariat, on whose brow shines the star of Progress, Order, Responsibility.

Mutterings of Revolt.

The kosher bread makers will also inaugurate a strike on May 1. Their strike of a year ago was only a partial victory.

Twenty thousand excavators and rockmen have also made preparations for a strike on May 1.

PEACH-BASKET HATS AND DEBATERS

On last December 13 a debate took place at Garrick Theater, Chicago, between two members of the Socialist party—Arthur Morrow Lewis and Prof. John Curtis Kennedy of the political economy Department of the University of Chicago. The subject was: "Is the Marxian theory of value exploded?" Prof. Kennedy held the affirmative; Mr. Lewis the negative. A marked copy of "The Evolutionist," a magazine issued by Mr. Lewis and containing the debate in full, was received at this office this week with the exclamation: "Ain't they peaches!"

Prof. Kennedy must have his Socialism by faith: not otherwise is the miracle explainable of a person declaring himself a Socialist and yet reject the Marxian theory of value. On the other hand, Mr. Lewis must have his belief in the Marxian theory of value also by faith: not otherwise is the performance explainable of a person swearing by the Marxian theory, and yet not know what it is.

The battle raged fiercest, because sublimest, around peach-basket hats—an illustration chosen by Prof. Kennedy to demonstrate that the Marxian theory to the effect that "the value of all commodities is determined by the average amount of socially necessary labor time required to produce them," is false. Peach-basket hats, said the professor, sold, early in the year for five dollars; later in the year, they having gone out of style, the professor saw in a department store a large table heaped with peach-basket hats and a big card sticking up in that pile, saying, "Your choice for thirty cents." Triumphantly pointing to this fact, the professor triumphantly declared: "It took just as much labor to produce such a hat last summer as it did earlier in the year. But when these hats went out of style they lost most of their utility, and, therefore most of their value"; returning to the charge, the professor reiterates: "So long as those hats were in style they were ALL worth five dollars each; when they went out of style NONE of them—sold or unsold—were worth more than thirty cents"; finally, dealing what was meant to be a knockout blow to the Marxian theory, the professor quotes from Marx's "Value, Price and Profit" the passage that states: "As price is exchangeable value—and when I speak of value I speak always of exchangeable value—expressed in money," etc.; and the professor concludes: "From this statement it is clear that according to Marx himself price is simply an expression of value in terms of dollars and cents. Therefore, when the price of those hats fell from five dollars to thirty cents even according to the Marxian theory there was a great decline in their value." And the professor rests arms and wipes the perspiration from his complacently victorious brows.

At this point the reader who is not yet asquainted with Orator Arthur Morrow Lewis, and seeing him step forward, is likely to say: "Poor professor, he'll now be beaten into pulp!" The reader would expect to see Mr. Lewis pull the copy of Marx's "Value, Price and Profit" from Prof. Kennedy's hands, and address him in words as follows, to wit: "High worshipful professor, allow me to rub your professorial nose against the words 'exchangeable value,' in the passage you have just quoted. And if the rubbing does not sufficiently put you on your guard touching the difference between 'price' and 'value,' allow me to rub your Learnedness's smeller over this fuller and more explicit passage in the same work—'Supply and demand will explain to you why the market price of a commodity rises above or sinks below its value'; and let me give your smeller another rub over this other passage: 'The oscillations of market prices, rising now over, sinking now under the value or natural price, depend upon the fluctuations of supply and demand.' Seeing your Wisdom gets so quickly beyond your depth, I shall not take you into the deeper waters of 'Capital,' but shall content myself with this smaller work of Marx, chosen by yourself. According to this work itself, 'Value' is one thing; 'price' another. 'Value' is the labor-power crystallized in a commodity and socially necessary for its production; 'price' is the money expression that 'value' fetches in the market according to the supply and demand of the goods embodying the 'value.' If the supply of the goods is above the demand, then 'price' will fall below 'value'; if the demand is above the supply, then 'price' will rise above 'value'; if supply and demand equilibrate each other then 'price' will coincide with 'value,' in that case the price is what Adam Smith calls 'natural price,' the prices in the other instances being 'market prices.' So that, may it please your Sapiency, if, when your peach-basket hats sold at $5 they were selling at their value, as you claim, then, when shortly after, they sold for 30 cents, their price was $4.70 below their value due to a declined demand; if, on the contrary, when they sold for 30 cents they were selling at their value, as you claim, then, when shortly before they sold for $5, their price was $4.70 above their value, due to an excess of demand. To say that the identical hats had different 'value' notwithstanding the identical amount of labor-power socially necessary to produce them was crystallized in them is like saying that one day a pint measure equals a gallon, and another day a gallon equals a pint measure. Consequently, may it please your Talentship, when, quoting Marx, you said that 'according to Marx himself, price is simply an expression of value in terms of dollars and cents,' and from that you concluded that 'therefore when the price of those hats fell from five dollars to thirty cents even according to the Marxian theory there was a decline in their value,' when you said that you committed a combination of sins—you misquoted and you reasoned illogically. You misquoted in that the context of the passage in which Marx refers to price as 'simply an expression of value,' and all that preceded and all that followed, leaves it clear that the 'price' there spoken of is 'natural price,' that is an expression in dollars and cents that, being unperturbed by supply and demand, coincides with 'value'; you reasoned illogically, inasmuch as, being hopelessly mixed up on what 'value' and what 'price' means, your conclusions proceeded from false premises."

Did Orator Lewis settle Prof. Kennedy this wise? Not at all. While the professor was all tangled up on "price" and "value," and stumbled and fell prone, the orator got the legs of his brains all tangled up in another Marxian proposition, in "useful labor" and "useless labor," staggered all over the stage, and fell flat upon his nose. Mr. Lewis's explanation of the jump in the prices of peach-basket hats from $5 to 30 cents was that the labor in the hats was "useful labor" when they sold at $5, but was "useless labor" when they sold at 30 cents, and, consequently, the Marxian law of value was correct. He condenses his reasoning into one neat and terse sentence for which credit is due him. Drawing an analogy between peach-basket hats and art calendars of which, say, two millions have been produced in advance and one million sold in season, he says. "The second million will not have the same value and they will not bring the same price. While they contain the same AMOUNT of labor it is not the same KIND of labor. The first million contain value-creating labor; the second million contain useless labor. The left over peach-basket hats 'look like thirty cents' because they contain useless labor."—Shades of Marx!

"Useful labor," in the Marxian technique, is the labor socially necessary to produce a commodity; "useless labor" is the expenditure of labor power in excess of that which is socially necessary. If, with improved machinery, a table can be produced in two hours, then the two hours are "useful labor," that being the labor socially necessary to produce the commodity. If a man, using primitive tools, were now to expend ten hours in the production of a similar table, then eight of those hours would be "useless labor," useless to him, because they have imparted to his table no more value than the two hours of the artisan working with up-to-date implements. The labor expended in the two million art calendars or peach-basket hats was, in economics, uniformally "useful" or uniformally "useless," not according to the amount of the goods left over, but according as they were produced with only the amount of labor-power socially necessary, or with an expenditure of labor-power in excess of that which is socially necessary. The Marxian distinction between "useful labor" and "useless labor," together with the conclusions that flow therefrom, is one big with the Fate of Civilization. In the distinction—a distinction that pronounces the doom of the small producer—Revolution lies imbedded; either the Revolution of the Co-operative, or Socialist Republic; or, if the people are much longer professorianized, oratorianized, or otherwise lunkheadenized, the Revolution in which a new form of feudalism, Feudal Capitalism, will merge out of a popular massacre of "useless labor."

And so the two, the professor and the orator, tugged around the peach-basket hats till one's fingers itched to bang their two heads together, and pull a thirty-cent peach-basket hat over the ears of both. The two debaters acted exactly the way that two men, who knew not the first thing about checkers, would act—one of them setting up his men on the black squares, the other setting them up on the white squares, and each moving them across the board, until each set of men, without ever touching each other in the transit, would "victoriously" occupy the other's camp. The professor and the orator never clinched: both remained unscathed.

About the year 1,100 B. C., the Gileadites having worsted the Ephraimites, discovering that these attempted to escape by concealing their identity, and knowing that the Ephraimites could not enunciate the "sh" sound but gave it the sound of "s," held up every suspect, and made him pronounce the word "shibboleth." Woe to him who said "Sibboleth"! His head was forthwith cared in. About two thousand and four hundred years later a similar method was resorted to in Sicily. The Sicilians having risen en masse against their then French masters, massacred every Frenchman, and, presently discovering that some of the French were pretending to be Sicilians, again held up every suspect and made him pronounce the Italian word, "cicciero," a word unpronounceable by the French. Woe, again, to him whose lisp betrayed the impostor! He was despatched on the spot. It looks very much as if now, six hundred years since the latter historic event, three thousand and fifty since the former, some test of the sort should be insisted upon to discover the impostors who would palm themselves off in the Socialist Movement for perambulating lumps of intellectuality. And the test is at hand. The shibboleth and cicciero of the occasion is "Price and Value"—define that! The modern impostors need not be stabbed, nor brained—they ought to have a peach-basket hat clapped for a permanent token upon their empty pates.

ALL LEVKINS

Levkin, the Russian timber merchant who burnt down peasants' houses in order to boom the market for his lumber, did nothing out of the ordinary. He but acted of a piece with the conduct of his, the capitalist, class, the world around.

They produce poverty in order to alleviate it. By paying the worker so little that he cannot live upon it unaided, they create the demand for charitable institutions. Then almshouses, $10,000,000 Sage Foundations, and $500,000,000 Rockefeller dittos are obligingly supplied.

They produce sickness in order to cure it. By herding the worker in cities with hundreds of thousands of windowless rooms, by pinching his stomach from birthday to deathday, they give him one disease after another. Thus is created the need for hospitals, endowed by the Stokeses, the Roosevelts and the Vanderbilts.

They produce ignorance in order to poultice it. By snatching the worker from school and throwing him into the factory, by making his home such a crowded affair that reading and studying are impossible to him, the necessity is boomed for Carnegie libraries and Rockefeller Institutes.

They produce cripples in order to treat or straighten them. By depriving mothers of their proper nourishment, holding them to work at periods when to do so is criminal, and not by any means least, dragging them out of the home when their infants need the care, they rear large crops of injured children. What a field for Sea Breezes and St. John's Guilds is thus opened up!

They produce unemployment in order to institute state insurance against it. By ever-improving machinery they throw the worker upon the street. He is deprived of a chance to sell his labor power. Wide open are rolled the doors for "assurance contre le chomage," as they are now putting through in France.

So why rail at Levkin, who merely burnt peasants' houses that he might sell them lumber to build new ones?

'PHONE GIRLS' WAGES $36 PER MONTH.

Washington, February 28.—The shockingly low rates of wages prevailing in telephone exchanges throughout the country are set forth in the report recently sent to the Senate dealing with the investigation made by the Bureau of Labor.

Wages for telephone girls vary from a highest monthly average of $36.96 in New York City to $22.40 in Nashville, Tenn. In some of the smaller cities the average goes even lower, particularly in the South.

What is called "efficient" service is recorded possible up to 225 calls an hour for each girl. She cannot answer more than that without injury to herself or "injuring the service."

Commisioner Neill urges the elimination of overtime for operators. This has been done in New York City.

60 MORE CHERRY VICTIMS.

Bodies Found in North Entrance of Fatal Mine.

Cherry, Ill., March 4.—The ill-fated Cherry mine has given up sixty more victims. The bodies were found huddled together in the north entrance of the St. Paul mine last evening by Mine Inspector Richard Newsam.

Newsam came to Cherry to relieve Inspector Moses, who had been forced to return home on account of illness. On the first trip through the north entrance Newsam discovered the bodies.

The inspector explains that the bodies are in a mummified state and there is hardly a chance that any one can be identified. He believes that as soon as the debris and wreckage can be removed from the north and east entrances all the bodies easily can be recovered.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—If I were you I would give up my activity in the Labor and Socialist Movement.

UNCLE SAM—Why so?

B. J.—You see it takes so long to change human nature——

U.S.—How was that again?

B. J.—It is the toughest job, this job of changing nature.

U. S.—And do you imagine that is the job I have undertaken?

B. J.—Why, of course. Can you make a Socialist out of a man without first changing his nature?

U. S. takes out a field glass and looks Brother Jonathan over from head to foot; walks around him, takes an observation of his rear, his starboard and port sides; lands back in front of him and remains contemplatively as if engaged in some deep astronomic calculation.

B. J.—What are you up to now?

U. S.—I had taken you for my old friend Jonathan. But after what you said about Socialists being engaged in changing human nature, I concluded I must have been in error about whom I had before me, and that you must be some curiosity dropped from some wild wandering planet.

B. J.—"Curiosity"? "Dropped"? "Wandering"?

U. S.—Tell me. Did our Revolutionary Fathers go about "changing human nature" when they sought to cut loose from George III.?

B. J.—I don't know that they did.

U. S.—Have you any recollection of what they did do?

B. J.—They tried to show up George.

U. S.—They went about, didn't they, showing that George was fleecing them, that he was seeking to interfere with their opportunities to acquire and keep wealth, and that they could do better without carrying George and his Parliament on their backs than with the load. Was not that the way they went about it?

B. J.—Guess so! 'Twas so.

U. S.—And say they proved the fact and their conclusions, they got a sufficient number on their side to rid themselves of the British burden, eh? Would you call that "changing human nature"?

B. J.—No! I call that very practical work, sure to be successful.

U. S.—Now, then, similarly, at all points is the work of the modern militant Socialist. He leaves human nature alone. Nay, he uses it. So far from trying to change it, he builds upon and turns it to advantage.

B. J.—Why, that is new to me.

U. S.—I am speaking of the sane Socialist, not of the fanatics who call themselves Socialists. The S. L. P. knows that it is human nature to hate, and try to get rid of animals that feed on the human body. Accordingly the agitators for Socialism try to prove to the working class that wealth must be the product of labor——

B. J.—Of course, it is——

U. S.—And that it can't proceed from idleness, that the capitalist class is a class of idlers; that it produces nothing; that, seeing it has all the wealth in its hands, it must have sponged, and must be sponging it from the workers——

B. J.—There's no flies on that reasoning.

U. S.—That the workers can do better without carrying the capitalist barnacle on their backs, than with that load; and that to throw off the useless and mischievous capitalist parasites the workers must organize a political party and a revolutionary economic union, and seeing that they are 100 to every one capitalist, vote the capitalist down and out, and by their union take possession of the country's industries and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

B. J.—That is quite sensible.

U. S.—Do you call that trying to change human nature?

B. J.—No; not that.

U. S.—Do you think it requires a change of human nature to discover that a bedbug is living upon you and to smash it?

B. J.—I'm on!—It doesn't!

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

ANOTHER S. P. MAN GRADUATING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find five subs and money order for $2 to cover.

I received your letter and sub-cards. I hope to use them and more besides. These I am sending are a few that I got interested to the extent of trial subs. They are earnest and intelligent too—one of the lot being an erstwhile staunch S. P. man; he is yet a member but he sees their pure and simpleness and is disgusted, or, to use his words, all balled up, thanks to the nine varieties of echo dope he got in the S. P.

E. C. Short.

Lake Charles, La., February 25.

FRESH AIR IN OKLAHOMA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the appearance of an S. L. P. speaker on the street corners of Oklahoma City, all the little Socialist party sparrows gathered around and chirped "Disrupter! Disrupter!"

Here in Oklahoma City, as elsewhere, personal contact and observation has impressed upon me that if I wished to pick out men and women who were densely ignorant of the labor movement, the place to go is to the membership of the Socialist party. The privately-owned press of the Socialist party has succeeded in keeping the workers ignorant to that extent.

I had a crowd of about 250 people present. The Socialist party sparrows commenced to chirp. They were given plenty of opportunity. Their insinuations, baseless statements and other underhand methods did not take with the crowd. Men in the audience unknown to the writer shouted to the Socialist party sparrows: "Prove your case! Show us the facts like the other speaker does!" Those assembled generally disapproved of the S. P. unfairness, and let them know it.

I had twenty-five pamphlets with me and sold them all at the meeting.

Will hold other meetings while I am here.

Chas. Rogers.

Oklahoma City, February 27.

KICKS FOR BEING CORRECTLY REPORTED.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE
7th Ave. and 14th Street.
John Wesley Hill, Pastor
"The Church of the Open Door"
Sundays, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

New York City, March 2, 1910.

Editor, New York City People,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I notice a report in your paper of March 1, headed, "Pastor says 'Hang Socialists.'" "Wesley Hill of Metropolitan Temple would pull the rope himself."

This statement appearing in your paper is just about as true as the un-American principles upon which Socialism rests. In my Sunday night address, I quoted from a Socialist who denounced the Government and counselled Civil Revolution. After the quotation, I said, "Any man who utters such a statement under the American flag, a sentiment which if put into execution would destroy that flag, is a traitor to this Government, and should be executed as such; and if it were in the line of my official duty, I would be perfectly willing to pull the rope, myself."

I do not ask for the publication of this note. I simply submit to you the fact as to what I said, and the considerations which influenced me in saying it. If you do not coincide with my view, then I have no more respect for you than the traitor to whom I referred in my address.

Sincerely yours,
John Wesley Hill.

DEPARTMENT STORE AMBASSADORS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a department store in the city of Bridgeport which flatters its employes with the name of "ambassadors." This is perhaps done to make up for some of the privileges denied them in the way of wages and store conditions. In the basement of this establishment the "ambassadors" may gather around at a "sumptuous" 5, 10, 15, 20 cent "banquet." Recently, when "matters of state" (business) were demanding the statesmen's attention more than ordinarily, the sovereign rulers passed the word about that the ambassadorial dignitaries should "beat it" for the basement in the store for their provender and not dine outside in the luxurious Cafe de l'Operas, and they were requested not to gorge more than twenty cents' worth. Of course, this did not apply to the High-Mightynesses, or the Mighty-Highnesses, who go all the way to Naples, Italy, for lunch. They are able to take such a convenient dinner hour owing to the excellent diplomatic negotiations of their appointees.

The basement in question is, however, not the most desirable council chamber which the embassies could wish for. Sore throats and colds are often complained of, and these ills are attributed to the bad ventilation existing. But, then, such things are no doubt the destiny of diplomats, and to be explained away as "slight indispositions."

State craft is taught here. This consists in a series of free lectures on how to submit gracefully and humbly to all outrages which an inflated individual or a plurality of them may inflict upon you. This, of course, is a new code of state ethics. Instead of flying off at a tangent and claiming insult to "our grand and glorious citizens and fair name," the firm,—oh, pardon, I mean the government—preaches "come up smiling," but get the cash.

There is a pension bureau attached to this great family. Three months' faithful service, and the Lord help you if you're not "faithful"—qualifies one for admission. One qualifies and becomes a member rather automatically, that is, if he happens to receive a fat enough salary. None but the fat wads may enter this sacred circle. One must have an income of at least $3 per week.

Three cheers for the glorious institution and its statesmanship!

Store-Clerk.

Bridgeport, Conn., February 15.

ST. PAUL S.L.P. FORGING AHEAD

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Of late I have read in the Correspondence Column of "The People" letters from many industrial centres, showing that more determined efforts are made by the members of the Socialist Labor Party to arouse the wage slave. This desire for greater activity has sprung up in St. Paul also, the members are being stirred to agitate more than ever before, and here, as elsewhere, success is crowning our efforts.

Since the first of the year, at all our business meetings three and four applications for membership have been voted upon. This increase of membership has cheered up the veterans, who again see our party swinging ahead. In the last two months two agitation meetings have been held, which were encouraging and results achieved were above our expectation. The audience has shown an interest in our speakers and seems to grasp the facts related to them. We have not heard at these meetings one word disapproving of the course taken by the Socialist Labor Party in the political and the economic field. A desire to read our literature has been shown by the good sales at these meetings.

Preparations are now being made for a Paris Commune Commemoration. The Scandinavian Socialist Federation has united with the Section in holding a meeting on March 18th, when speeches will be delivered in both Swedish and English. The readers of "The People" in Minneapolis and St. Paul are urged to attend. The committee assures them an instructive and entertaining evening. So fail not to remember Friday evening, March 18th, at Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha street.

Herbert Johnson.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22.

RESIGNS FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The S. P. men who attend our meetings in Morning Star Hall Sunday afternoons are all coming our way. David Shapire was in hopes of reforming his party; he certainly did do some "boring from within," but now he is getting out of this wreck. To-day he gave me twenty-five cents for his first dues in the S. L. P.; his application will be acted on Sunday.

Find enclosed a copy of his resignation from the S. P. I find on reading it that he has declared war to the knife on the S. P.

Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 24.

(Enclosure.)

To the Socialist Party of Philadelphia,

Dear Comrades:—This letter is to notify you of my resignation from the Socialist party. I have become firmly convinced that the principles and tactics of the party are false; that they are not the principles of revolutionary Socialism, but the mere vagaries of Utopians.

To my great surprise I found the "leading lights" of the party conniving at the treachery of the pure and simple unions by remaining "neutral." Leaving the working class in ignorance of the industrial form of unionism and the meaning of the Civic Federation is not neutrality; downright scabbing and treachery is the name for it.

The Socialist party has lately been challenged by the Socialist Labor Party to prove its, the S. P.'s, tactics feasible for the accomplishment of the Social Revolution, and did not the Socialist party run away? And this is a "revolutionary" local!

The S. L. P. is recognized by the International Congress, and I saw the S. P. ignore a communication from the S. L. P. Such is the mental calibre of the Socialist party members that they can insult the International Socialist movement, and not know they have insulted it.

I am glad that the Socialist party has proved to me that it is a milk and water institution, a rebel which runs away. I hate knavery and cowardice, and the S. P. is a combination of both knaves and cowards on the one side; and misguided dupes on the other.

To one who uses his reasoning faculties aright, the S. P. boasts that it is the right party or it would not have as many dues payers as it has. This is a silly boast. Coxey's army had followers, and many of them, too.

The new N. E. C. elected by the party is a disgrace—every one of them a fak'r. The gentlemen and the one lady "organizer" on the N. E. C. were boosted by their own press. Remember that the S. P. owns no press.

I wish to say to you, my former comrades, that I leave with no ill feeling toward any of the many honorable men and women in the party: I am merely speaking right out straight that I am sick of trying to reform the S. P. and the A. F. of L. Both are stinking rotten. A. M. Simons' letter to Walling proves what the S. P. is made of.

After studying the books of the S. L. P. am sure that it is the only working class party in America. I have made application for membership in the S. L. P., the party of the working class.

Death to the A. F. of L.! Death to the S. P.! Up with the S. L. P.!

David Shapire.

"RADNICKA BORBA" BRINGS S. P. EDITOR TO GRIEF

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose you a clipping from the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung," Cleveland, O., which reports correctly some work the South Slavonian S. L. P. organization has done. I need ony add that of the two men mentioned in the report, Savich received Judas money and a job, and Trbovich acknowledged at our meeting yesterday his treason. He was expelled with only two votes in his defense.

We have hard work cleaning up the situation in face of the poison which the S. P. Slavonian papers have spread, but we are encouraged by the fact that the men we reach are willing to learn.

Chas. Kuharich,
Editor "Radnika Borba."

Cleveland, O., Feb 28.

(Enclosure)

Up till now the S. P. has had the field among Slavonian workingmen all to itself. It has had and still has the journal "Radnicka Straza," which has served up the usual and evil mixture of milk and water Socialism, catered to the national feeling of the Slavonians, and in all important questions, such as party-ownership of press, revolutionary political action as opposed to the bogs of reform, industrial unionism as against the pure and simple A. F of L. Fakiration, withheld the light from its members or systematically kept them in ignorance. To be sure, there have been able S. L. P. comrades of this nationality who were experienced in American affairs and who organized their countrymen into branches, but the most important weapon, a press to control the systematic stupidity of "Radnicka Straza," was wanting.

The situation is now all changed. For about eight weeks Slavonian comrades have issued their own journal "Radnika Borba" (Workingmen's Struggle), of which Comrade Kuharich is editor. This paper, in spite of its short time on the field has already worked wonders. Its excellent articles on American conditions have been read by Slavonians in the Socialist Party and—have been understood. The first consequence of this has been that their own aditor, a certain Glumach Jurusich, who had always abused Comrade Kuharich, yet ever dodged a debate though repeatedly challenged, has by his members been declared incompetent and he was forced to hand in his resignation.

Sir Jurusich is naturally angry at his disgrace and since he has no other means of venting his wrath, he now is raging about the country seeking revenge, and to, if possible, split up Slavonian organizations. Of course in this he'll be disappointed though at places he may perhaps attract a wholy ignorant man to his side.

Pursuing his magnanimous and self-chosen mission, he happened to land in Cleveland on Feb. 21, only to meet a disastrous Waterloo. Two "converts," however, he did win to his side. These were Messrs. Savich and Trbovich, neither of whom had the slightest conception of S. L. P. requirements and both of whom were trapped by the promise of office.

Jurusich had everywhere boasted having possession of "incriminating documents" against Kuharich. In Cleveland he was finally compelled to face Kuharich and make good his stories, and thus our worthy had to admit that he never possessed any such "documents." It is to be hoped that thereby all this "Jurusichery" has been settled.

Our Slavonian party paper has better work ahead than to harry persons of such calibre. Our comrades wherever they come in contact with Slavonian workingmen, should induce them to subscribe for "Radnika Borba."

DEBS IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Wherever kangarooism lived with more than the average life in it, there also lived a "Labor Lyceum." The "Labor Lyceum" idea started about the time when co-operative schemes were, for the first time, transplanted here in America.

The "lager beer Socialists" at that time found that more beer could be got for a given sum of money when the payment was made at one transaction with the brewery, instead of tossing separate nickels over a bar. Co-operation looked good, but there was a law against running a speak-easy, and the question came up: "How can we make the police think we are a body of students and our house a book establishment?" And next the "Labor Lyceum" appeared.

In some cases these establishments have become large publishing houses; in more cases they devolved into beer and lunch counters, patronized by "bums" and freaks.

Philadelphia has its "Labor Lyceum" and its "Tageblatt"; New York has its Rand School, "Volkszeitung Publishing House," and "The Call," Job trusts are these: places where the $6 a day "organizers," the "editors," and found-out labor fakirs, etc., in their declining years may rest in obscurity and ease.

The Philadelphia "Labor Lyceum" is located on Sixth street just above Brown. It is a dreary place, viewing it from the outer side. Persons are many times seen taking glimpses through the peculiar side railings, perhaps expecting to behold the graves of departed heroes, but there are no heroes there. On a Sunday morning one may notice old Germans ascend the front steps and try the door, and in most cases descend again with a disappointed grin and walk toward the rear entrance. So church-like is the place that, excepting those who thought they could get their lemonade through the front door on Sunday morning, many, perhaps, were going there to pray.

But the building looks not always lonesome and dark. Debs comes to Philadelphia about twice a year, and these are times when the place is lightsome and filled with a kind of gayness. Such was the order on Wednesday night, February 23.

The S. P. men, in honor to their patron Saint Hurrah, advertised a lecture by Debs. I had heard of these Debs lectures at other times, at the time when I was an S. P. man myself; but I paid 25 cents just to hear what he would say in the line of something new. They gave me a ticket and told me to mail it to the "Appeal to Reason" and get the "Appeal" for forty weeks. The man at the door said Debs could only be got to speak hereafter by purchasing so many sub. cards for the "Appeal."

It was too soon to go into the hall, and I walked to the rear entrance. The door was unlocked and I went in. On the inside a chair, on which an old German is usually half asleep, was silently keeping guard. The chair was still there, but the German was gone. I walked past a door on the other side of which some persons were playing pool or billiards. Then, groping my way through a long vestibule, low murmurs could be heard above a faint clinking of glasses—which I afterward found were beer glasses.

I entered the next open passageway and saw the bar and two well known labor fakirs leaning against it, and conversing with a man who gets advertising for the "Tageblatt," a Republican paper. In reply to my question, "Is there a Socialist meeting here?" the bartender said, "Beer?" "No, a Socialist meeting." "Ach! I dinks dot is some place ope stairs." And that's all I could get out of that mogul, and I went up in the hall.

It was about 8.20 when the chairman presented a Mr. Bruere, an editor of the Appeal. This fellow tried to sell some $1 cards which are good for a copy of "The Life and Works of Debs." He said: "This is one of the most valuable books ever presented to the people." Then came Debs himself and at the proper moment, too, don't you forget. There is a certain moment when the actor must step upon the stage—not too soon, or too late. Watch Debs at this game next time you can.

The lecture was got up to boost Warren, and the way to help Warren's fight of course, was to get subs. for the "Old Appeal." While Debs was not heaping invectives on the courts and judges, and indirectly booming the "Appeal" and Warren, by which method he booms himself, he was singing prose poems—that is, hot air. Here are a few extracts:

"We are always with the unions everywhere, no matter what may be the form of their organization." You bet ye are, so long as there's any chance to sell tickets.

Speaking of the trolley strike he said: "If this strike is lost it will be the fault of craft unionism." "The next form of unionism must be industrial." Get on wid ye, Debs.

"The capitalist class has discovered that the working class has developed a press of its own." But the poor S. P. hain't got no press of its own.

"This car strike has been forced to destroy organized labor," (the Union on strike is in the Civic Federation). "No man who is true to the working class would be seen with the Civic Federation" here is contradiction for ye.

No questions were called for, and the audience which filled only two-thirds of the hall, marched out and received each a card for an S. L. P. meeting—three S. L. P. men were there on the job giving out cards.

Ejayh.

Philadelphia, Pa., February 24.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE S. P.?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Pittsburg Leader" of February 19, reports that the Socialist party indorsed Republican nominees in Whitaker borough for the office of school director. Enclosed is a clipping with the news. Thus the S. P. furnishes another illustration of what's the matter with it.

F. A. U.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 22.

(Enclosure.)

Socialist officeholders of Whitaker borough already have submitted their resignations to their central organization in Pittsburg. The resignations are to take effect whenever "the offices they hold are not used for the best benefit of the people."

At the general election, February 15, Henry Deemer, Henry J. Brinker and W. A. Frank were elected councilmen, and Edward James auditor. The school directors are Republicans indorsed by the Socialist party. The councilmen and auditor are regular Socialists.

S P. SOCIALISM IN ACTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a paper that I receive from the far West, the Spokesman Review of February 22, I clip the enclosed showing how cosmopolitan the Hillquit version of Socialism is becoming in practice. It will soon be up to Spargo to get out a revised version of Socialists, who they are and what they stand for.

Wade R. Parks.

Mishawaka, Ind., February 25.

(Enclosure.)

TO BAR ORIENTALS FROM B. C. SCHOOLS.

Victoria, B. C., February 18.—Chinese and Japanese children should not be admitted to public schools, according to J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist representative of Nanaimo in the provincial legislature. He gave notice at this afternoon's session that he will lay before the house an amendment to the school act giving authorities power to exclude from attendance at British Columbia's educational institutions those who, through racial or other differences, it is deemed advisable to keep from association with white children. Parents, learning that their offspring daily were in contact with yellow, slant-eyed youngsters from the far east became so much exercised as to keep them from school, he said.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. A. E., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—The S. L. P. may be depended upon to be equal to any act of abnegation in the "interest of the Socialist, or Labor Movement." The question is, Would it be an act in the "interest of the Socialist or Labor Movement" for the S. L. P. to disband at this season? What's the difference between the howl set up by capitalist interests that "Socialism breeds discontent," and the howl that goes up from the chest of the privately-owned S. P. that "the S. L. P. breeds disturbance"? Let us know.

E. K., PHILA., PA.—For a man who describes himself as "a regular attendant at church" to say he "hates" this, or "hates" that, is to betray the fact that church attendance does not do what he claims it does—sweeten character and manners. Suppose you first set us the example of "brotherly love."

J. E. K., CANTON, O.—Slummery is the theory that approves of moral turpitude as a standard of conduct, and as a means of "getting back" at the social institutions and the upholders of the same that render a clean life hard to live. The slummist is a practicer of slummery.—Next question next week.

C. M., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND—However well informed this office may be, and consider itself to be, on conditions in other countries, it prefers to abstain from giving an explicit opinion upon a certain range of tactics advisable for individual pursuit. To express an opinion upon that, the "couleur" of the locality is requisite. That "couleur" is hard to be absorbed by one not living on the spot.

"CATHOLIC FRIEND AND READER," NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The candidly put question shall be candidly answered. There are good, intelligent, noble priests. We deny that these are the majority. But grant that they are. The claim that these are the "majority" implies that there is a minority of bad, stupid, ignoble ones. The implication is enough to overthrow two things that are essential to contentions of the hierarchy. It overthrows the ground for the demand made upon the rank and file to hold sacred what "comes from the altar." The priest being the intermediary, that makes the priest sacred. If any one of them can err; then infallibility is not a badge of the office. Vide the crime against Joan of Arc. Secondly, the implication overthrows the foundation of the hierarchy's objection to Socialism that Socialism is destructive of Authority. If a social system, which—seeing it is planted upon the necessity of co-operation on a large scale, hence upon the necessity of organization—recognizes the indispensableness of Central Direction, that is, headship, that is Authority, if such a social system is destructive of Authority on the ground that its democratic spirit recognizes no Authority other than that which itself raises, and which it keeps in its power to control, if such a social system is destructive of Authority, then the Authority it is destructive of is Autocratic Authority, "Authority, Right or Wrong." Such Authority is, besides a real breeder of Disorder, a denial of American Civic Rights. The difference between us two is that we reason from below up, you approach the issue from above down. Suppose you reverse the process and take up the issue historically.

L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.—The New York "Call" is a corporation, incorporated under the laws of this State. That makes the paper private property. It matters not what the qualifications may be that are demanded of a person BEFORE he becomes a stockholder in a corporation, AFTER he has once become a stockholder he has "inchoate" and "vested" rights which an outside organization like the S. P. cannot deprive him of. The majority of the owners may become what they like, and then their property, their paper, will go with them. That happened, for instance, in Salt Lake City. The S. P. had a paper called "The Crisis." It was privately owned by S. P. men. These changed their political views, "The Crisis" turned against their party, and the S. P. was helpless.

W. R. P., CHICAGO, ILL.—"The force that assassinated Ferrer" and Joan of Arc, and which committed many other crimes, is a political force. Mangasarian and other attempters at founding "Religious Societies" are tugging at the wrong chord. They necessarily defeat their own purposes. Their methods help that political force to keep to its face the mask of "Religion." False tactics!

T. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is unfortunately a very prevalent thing with Socialist Labor Party men when they deny a false statement made by some foe, to allow themselves to be driven into the position of the disputant who must prove his case. That is weakness. Proofs are due from him who makes an assertion. When the Editor of the Swedish S. P. paper said that the S. L. P. sent representatives to the Indianapolis convention of the S. P. (1901), and agreed to unite with the S. P., he said what is wholly untrue. It is for him to prove his statement; not for us to disprove it. You can't prove a negative. As a matter of fact, the S. L. P. was invited by both factions of the S. P.—the Volkszeitung faction, with headquarters at Worcester, Mass., and the Debs faction, with headquarters at Chicago. The N. E. C., by resolution published in The People, returned to the Volkszeitung faction the invitation unanswered on the ground of that faction's approved corruption; and the N. E. C. declined the invitation of the Debs faction by letter sent to the Secretary of that faction, and published both in The People and in the then organ of the Debs faction, the "Chicago Social Democrat." This declination was couched in courteous language and supported by arguments that present conditions have proved to a tittle.—Next question next week.

W. L., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The Commission form of government, now being boomed by ex-President Eliot, is the consequence of two things—First, the utter breakdown on the part of political government to attend to the manifold functions which advancing society (seeing that it is growing out of the swaddling clothes of political into the adult clothes of industrial government) is throwing upon the Central Directing Authority. Hence "Commissions." Secondly, it is a consequence of a desire to conceal the breakdown by patchwork. The class-conscious proletariat should not give a helping hand to the makeshift.

B. C., COLUMBIA, S. C.—Theoretically, the Republican party is bound to win out in national campaigns for the present. The condition created by the A. F. of L. enables the Top-Capitalist class to crack the industrial whip and drive the bulk of the proletariat into the Republican camp. The conduct of Gompers in 1908 in coming out for Bryan was typically Gompersian—heels-overhead. Of course, "accidents" may happen.

A. P., NEW YORK.—Yes, indeed, send the translation.

A. T. Y., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—It is not alone in that instance of claiming that the Tobacco Trust abolished the function of the middleman that the "Volkszeitung" balderdashed. It balderdashed when its Alexander Jonas claimed that the Spanish War had thrown an additional burden of $100 taxes upon each member of a workingman's family. And before that it balderdashed in 1896, when the same Jonas got up a campaign leaflet so economically idiotical that it made it appear as if the gold standard was a permanent economic principle. That leaflet had to be suppressed. They are a lot of shallow impostors.

E. W. B., HENNING, MINN.—The James J. Hill interview will be handled duly.

S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Send the sketch; we should be pleased to see it.

S. L. P., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—Walter Thomas Mills is an S. P. intellectual who set up a school in Kansas, of which he appointed himself Professor, and where, for a small sum and in about three months, the "students" were to be equipped with a full knowledge of economics, sociology and everything else. The professor's school did not flourish. He then went to the Pacific slope and there started a paper. That venture also failed.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; M. S., PHILA., PA.; F. P., EUREKA, CALIF.; E. B. F., FARIBAULT, MINN.; I. H. N., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.; C. W., SHARON, PA.; E. J. H., PHILA., PA.; H. S. C., BISBEE, ARIZ.; E. P., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; W. E. C., CHICAGO, ILL.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; A. E. R., BOSTON, MASS.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

When the five weeks for ten cent Weekly People coupons still out are disposed of no more will be issued. Five weeks' subscriptions are unprofitable all around. We are out on them, and the term of five weeks is not a long enough trial to fasten a man as a steady reader. The experience made indicates that three months is the shortest period for which it is desirable to accept subscriptions. We shall continue to honor any outstanding five weeks coupons but would prefer that subs be taken for not less than the three months' period.

Weekly People.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

Regular meeting of New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at Daily People Building, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, on Friday, March 4th. William A. Walters in the Chair. Present: Kuhn, Hilton, Johnson and Moonelis. Absent Scheuerer, Donohue, Wilson and Grieb, without excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The secretary reported Corregan at Syracuse had applied for notaryship. Rochester designated Shreiber as their notary; no word from Kings Co. regarding notaryship; wrote Anderson at Jamestown regarding notaryship; informed L. D. Mayes of the decision of the Committee; received full list of state offices to be filled at coming election; sent to distant Sections circular letter regarding delegates to State Convention, and disposed of mileage fund; Section Chautauqua Co. sends for due stamps; sent circular letter to all Party papers requesting list of readers in New York State; report received and Secretary's acts approved.

Bill for postage, January and February, 1910, $2.09, ordered paid.

The Secretary read written report of Paul Augustine on his trip, Syracuse, Utica, Gloversville and Schenectady, which was received and ordered filed.

Financial report for January—Receipts,: General, $49.26; Mileage, $12.09; total $61,35; expenses $48.92; balance, $17.43.

Decided to call special meeting of Committee for Friday, March 11th, to adopt report to State Convention and transact other necessary business.

Meeting adjourned.

Edmund Moonelis, Sec.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of Illinois met on February 27. Chairman A. S. Carm. Lingenfelter, Davis and Reihmer absent without excuse.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Correspondence: From Jennings, E. St. Louis, ordering due stamps; F. Mueller, Du Quoin, ordering due stamps, nominating T. M. Davis for N. E. C. man, reports activity in organizing a Section; P. Augustine, sending due stamps; Labor News, sending list of readers, and from Gus Larson, letter, filed. From J. M. Francis, on due stamps to members at large, and general information, laid over to new business.

Financial statement read by secretary. Report accepted.

State Secretary reported it had attended routine work; made repeated efforts to secure the property of the S. E. C. from former State Secretary French, but failed to get any of the books kept by himself, and by his predecessor, Comrade Lederman, or the money estimated to be about $40 and he gave no accounting, and made no efforts to pay. All correspondence to him but one is not on file. Will have tickets ready soon for the benefit of the agitation fund. Report accepted.

Committee elected to make a final effort to secure property of the S.E.C. from former Secretary French. Larson and Carm elected.

Suggestion from Francis was then considered.

Decided to close nominations for N. E. C. man and send the nominations for a vote. Decided to elect a committee of two to arrange for an entertainment in conjunction with the S. E. C. of the Hungarian Federation, for the benefit of the agitation fund of both S. E. C.'s. Motion to adjourn carried.

Financial statement: receipts, $17.20, expenses, $14.10; cash on hand, $3.10.

Since French has fixed us so that we cannot commence doing anything, we must bend our efforts first to raise some funds. With a little money we can commence some systematic agitation in the towns surrounding Chicago. We will try and do our best, I hope you will do likewise.

J. Bobinsky,
State Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Propaganda meetings under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia, are held at Morning Star Hall, N. E. Cor. Ninth and Callowhill Sts. (Second floor), every Sunday. On Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 2:30 o'clock, E. J. Higgins ill speak on "The Lessons of the Strike." Everybody welcome. Free admission.

BROOKLYN LABOR FORUM LECTURES.

Free lectures are held every Sunday evening in Brooklyn at the Labor Forum, 762 Broadway. Workingmen especially are invited to attend.

These lectures also afford young S. L. P. members a chance to get posted on various matters in the Labor Movement, and it will be well for those who have not availed themselves of the opportunity to do so

SUNDAY, March 13th—No Lecture—Daily People Celebration at Grand Central Palace, New York.

SUNDAY, March 20—Subject: "New Thought, Answer to the Industrial Problem." Lecturer Julia Seton Sears, M. D.

SUNDAY, March 27th—Subject: "The Present Situation." Illustrated. Lecturer, Rudolph Katz.

ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. General discussion follows each lecture. Every man and woman is invited to attend. Admission free.

March 13—Boris Reinstein on "A-B-C of Socialist Economics; Value, Price, Profit, Money."

March 20—William H. Carroll, on "The Paris Commune and the Lessons It Teaches."

March 27—Dr. Thos. H. McKee on "Relation of Workingmen to Medical Men."

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official Actions of Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Party, showing their Attitude towards the Principles of International Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker on "The Tariff and its relation to the high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on "Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Unionism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton on "The Charter Proposed by the People."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A. Armstrong on "American Labor Day" and Boris Reinstein on "International May Day."

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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SELF-SATISFIED

Should Not Be the Attitude of People Readers — "Spread the Light!" Should Be the Slogan.

From a Utah reader of the Daily People we get a letter, renewing his subscription to the Daily People, in which he says: "I do hope that this will reach you before my paper is stopped, for I can't afford to miss a single copy. Wishing prosperity for The People, I am loyally" ———.

A New York State reader of the Weekly People writes somewhat in the same strain. He says that he wants The People, because it is the best champion of true working class interests in the U. S. and that the S.L.P. is the only Socialist party in the country.

Letters such as these, of which we receive not a few, are, of course, gratifying. It is well for us to learn that the work done at this end meets with approval. But there is something lacking when readers are only heard from when renewing. It looks to us as though they read but for self-gratification, which is all well enough so far as it goes, but the S. L. P. press is not conducted just to "please."

The S. L. P. press is a weapon that the Party conducts to enable you, everyone of you, to spread the message of Socialism. If you like the paper, others will like it; if you will get a reader, he in turn will get another; and thus a constant spreading of the light goes on. Too often it is our own friends who fail to aid the workings of this endless chain of spreading the light.

Don't be content with the fact that The People pleases you. Don't be satisfied unless you are doing something to further that for which The People stands, and you cannot better aid the Cause than by gaining a new reader to the Party press. If you agree with this, get into line, right away, with the Active Brigade. Join the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club and help add 10,000 names to the Daily and Weekly People lists between now and July 1.

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subs:

A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.	2
A. Gillhaus, Stockton, Cal.	3
J. W. Johnson, Oakland, Cal.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	6
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia.	2
E. C. Short, Lake Charles, La.	5
N. E. Berglund, Beverly, Mass.	2
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	3
F. Houtenbrink, Boston, Mass.	3
C. Lindstrand, Lynn, Mass.	2
J. W. Holden, New Bedford, Mass.	2
H. Gersabeck, Detroit, Mich.	3
H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich.	2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	4
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J.	3
R. Katz, Paterson, N. J.	2
A. Muller, Paterson, N. J.	2
E. Aiazzone, W. Hoboken, N. J.	2
E. Rosenberg, New York	2
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.	2
H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
Rosa Eisenberg, Cincinnati, O.	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
J. Seiger, Hamilton, O.	3
L. M. Barhydt, W. Homestead, Pa.	2
B. J. Murray, Providence, R. I.	4
Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex.	2
T. A. Hollins, Richmond, Va.	5
C. Rudolf, Newport News, Va.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	3
H. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama	3
P. Courtenay, London, Ontario	2

Prepaid Cards sold: H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa., $9.00; J. Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J., $5.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We had the usual run of orders the past week, but we should like to see an increase of sales all along the line. Glancing over the sales book it is simply astounding to note the sections that order little or nothing.

We have on hand a good supply of leaflets. If you cannot do anything else you can distribute some leaflets. They cost but one dollar a thousand.

A comrade who read "Franz von Sickingen" when it appeared serially in The People six years ago, says that then he was impatient while waiting for the instalments to come out. He took three copies of the book and considers its appearance now most timely.

Do you know how books are sold? Simply enough. Master the book yourself, and you cannot help but get others interested as you talk. Books are sold by one recommending them to another.

OPERATING FUND

It is quite a while since we have had to press our friends hard to support this fund. That we did not have to do so lately was as gratifying to us as it was to our friends, but just now the outside work that we do is not so plentiful, and we must again appeal to all the old-time supporters of the Daily and Weekly People to give us a lift, financially. But not only to the old-timers do we appeal; we ask of all who are in sympathy with us to do what they can. If you cannot contribute you can do something still better—you can solicit subscriptions; that will furnish revenue and, what is of as great importance, will extend the propaganda.

Contributions the past week totaled $30.75, of which the Panama boys sent $18.00.

A. Pielero, Panama	5.00
W. Atkinson, "	2.00
O. Jakel, "	1.00
J. Hrocherane, "	1.00
A. Dalton, "	1.00
L. Gall, "	1.00
E. Kindall, "	1.00
J. Johnson, "	1.00
J. Slick, "	1.00
W. McComish, "	1.00
N. McGinty, "	1.00
J. Weiser, "	1.00
C. Randall, "	1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
J. A. Larson, W. Haven, Ct.	3.00
Workingmen's Circle, Branch 92, Washington, D. C.	2.00
H. Crabtree, Worcester, Mass.	.50
T. Grabuski, Lansing, Mich.	.25
W. Gilpin, Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	.50
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	1.50
Total	30.75
Previously acknowledged	6,049.32
Grand total	$6,080.07

LECTURE IN ST. LOUIS.

On SUNDAY, March 13, Henry J. Poelling will speak on "Slavery, Past and Present," at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway, at 2:30 p. m. No reader or sympathizer of the S. L. P. should fail to attend this lecture. Bring your friends. Admission free.

Theo. Kaucher,
Organizer.

SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor Movement are given under the auspices of Section Denver, Socialist Labor Party, at 926 Fifteenth street, Charles Building. Lectures in the afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

MARCH 13—Trades Unionism and Industrial Unionism.

MARCH 20—The Industrial Workers of the World.

MARCH 27—The Two Socialist Parties.

APRIL 3—Business Meeting. All welcome.

APRIL 10—The Delusions of Reform.

APRIL 17—The Development of American Politics.

APRIL 24—Trades Union in Action. Free admission. Everybody invited.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SECTION CLEVELAND'S COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The annual commemoration of the Paris Commune, arranged by Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will take place SUNDAY, March 20th, at Acme Hall, East 9th street, near Scoville Ave., Cleveland, commencing at 3 p. m. sharp. Our annual Commune Festival has become a "standing institution" of well merited reputation, an event that is always looked for with great expectations.

For this year's festival special efforts have been made by the committee in charge of the programme to make the event a memorable one. The headliner will be, as usual, a one act play in German. The committee has chosen a new play written by Richard Koeppel, entitled, "Das Ende vom Lied," (The End of It"), a drama from proletarian life, in which the author has impressively pictured the misery of enforced idleness. The hero is driven, by worry, first to insanity, then to suicide. As Section Cleveland can boast of some very talented comrades (men and women), an impressive presentation of the play can be assured. The rest of the programme stands on the same high level of first class offerings.

The program which appeals as strongly to our English speaking guests as to the Germans is as follows:

Overture .....Boehm's Orchestra
Baritone Solo, "In the Deep Dark Night"
Mr. S. Hawkins
Marseillaise .....Boehm's Orchestra
Recitation .."About the Election Time"
Miss Eloise Kircher
Duet, Violin and Piano.
Miss Marie Kircher and Mr. Chas Hockenbrouch.
Recitation, "Eine Mutter" ("A Mother")
A. Meissner.—Richard Koeppel.
Song .....Sozialistische Liedertafel
Monologue and Impersonations,
Ed. Polster
Duet, Soprano and Alto.
Miss Klara Alzuhn and Miss Emma Christianson.
Song .....Sozialistische Liedertafel
"DAS ENDE VOM LIED."
("The End of It")
Drama of Proletarian Life in One Act.
One Act.

Cast of Characters

Rudolph Wesel, Carpenter....R. Koeppel
Margarette, his wife....Mrs. Ed. Hauser
Martha ..... Avon Meier
Julius, their children..... F. Haug
"Old West," Rudolph's father, Ed. Hauser
Mrs. Gebhardt, a neighbor, Mrs. L. Hauser
Paul Holmann, a pickpocket,..R. Harm
Max Gerner, landlord....A. Barnowski
Franz Boose, Sec of Union....L. Haug
Mrs. Dahlfelt ....Mrs. Klara Alzuhen
Mrs. Badstein.....Mrs. K. Kopf
Mrs. Lauffer.....Mrs. L. Haug
Committee from a Christian Charity Society.
"The Gray Sorrow," a symbolic figure,
Mrs. T. Alzuhn
Neighbors

In connection with play; Grand Tableau.

After the programme—Ball

Tickets in advance, 25 cents a couple, to be had from all comrades and at the office of German Party Organ, 2416 East 9th street. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

CHICAGO COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Chicago German Branch, S. L. P., will hold a Commune Celebration on SUNDAY, March 13, at Count's Hall, 1502 Sedgwick street, corner Blackhawk. Admission, for gentleman and lady, twenty-five cents. Celebration begin 4 p. m.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE COMMEMORATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P. will hold a Commune Celebration on SATURDAY, March 19, at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway. Speeches in German and English are on the program; also recitations and singing. All readers should attend and enjoy a good time. Admission ten cents. The Committee.

SEND 35 CENTS.

And get The Ideal City, Cloth, 377 Pages, and
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Under the Auspices of
SECTION N. Y. COUNTY
Socialist Labor Party
On
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At
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
Lexington Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets, New York.

TICKETS (Admitting One) ..... 25 Cents
HAT CHECK, 15 CENTS.

Eminent Artists Will Assist. Concert begins at 3 P. M. Ball at 8 P. M.
Cinematograph Exhibition follows Concert.

ST. PAUL, MINN., COMMUNE COMMEMORATION.

Grand Commemoration of the Paris Commune, arranged by Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party, and the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, will be held at Federation Hall, 309 Wabasha street, St. Paul, on FRIDAY evening, March 18, 1910. A literary and musical program, instructive and entertaining will be presented. Bring your friends. Admission free.

PHILA. ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL.

The Philadelphia South Slavonian Branch of the S. L. P. will give an entertainment and ball on SATURDAY evening, March 12, at the hall, Eighth and Parrish streets. A feature of the entertainment will be the production of a play called: "How He Became a Socialist." Readers of Party papers are invited to be present. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Committee.

DAILY PEOPLE CONCERT PROGRAM.

We have just received word from Mr. S. Zaveleff that in addition to the eminent soloists already engaged for our concert program, he has secured Mr. M. Svedrovsky, the renowned violinist, who has kindly consented to take part. The program as now arranged is as follows:

1. Overture "Fingals Cave" Mendelssohn
2. (a) Entre-acte Gavotte Gillet
   (b) Intermezzo, "Tales of Hoffman" Offenbach
3. (a) "The Swan" Saint-Saens
   (b) "Elfentanz" Popper
   Mr. Leo Schulz
4. (a) "Russian Dance," (b) "Chinese Dance" Tschaikowsky
   (c) "Cavalry Ride" Rubenstein
5. Violin Solo. Fantasie "Carmen" Sarasate
   Mr. M. Svedrovsky.
6. Selections from "Samson and Delilah."
7. Piano Solo "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" Lisst
   Madam Augusta Schnabel-Tolefsen
8. "Salveg's Song" (b) "Arabian Dance" Grieg
9. Aria from "Tannhauser" Wagner
   Miss Frances Sales
10. Overture "Robespierre" Litolff
    (An episode from the French Revolution.)

50-CENT BOOKS

Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Ethics and the Material Conception of History, Kautsky.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland, Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer street, room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207, P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Maccabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every Sunday afternoon at 926—15th street. The first meeting of each month will be for business, the others for lectures. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the second Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 4. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

CANADIANS TAKE NOTICE!

All Canadian readers of the Daily and Weekly People are urgently requested to correspond with the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Philip Courtenay, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont., with the object in view of spreading correct propaganda literature of our Party, and organizing active working sections in your locality. Wake up! Organize! Educate! if you want Socialism